

to the sixth session of the General Conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization:

Howland H. Sargeant, of Rhode Island.
George D. Stoddard, of Illinois.
Mrs. Helen C. Russell, of California.
Elvin C. Stakman, of Minnesota.
George F. Zook, of Virginia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1951

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, may we enter upon the duties of this week confidently and courageously, assured that Thy divine presence is ever round about us.

Grant that when we are confronted with difficult decisions we may not yield to those pressures which would make us subservient to our lesser and baser selves.

May all the resources of power and wisdom, which have been revealed and placed at the disposal of humanity, be sanctified and dedicated to the loftiest and noblest purposes.

We penitently confess that we are sometimes greatly bewildered and confused and frightened when we think of the vast and marvelous amount of physical power which now belongs to our modern world.

May the mind and heart of man be endowed with those moral and spiritual controls which will be adequate to direct and channel all these powers and energies to safe and beneficent ends and for the welfare of mankind and Thy glory.

Hear us in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, June 15, 1951, was read and approved.

LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1952

Mr. McGRATH, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 4496) making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952 (Rept. No. 582), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HORAN reserved all points of order on the bill.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. DEANE asked and was given permission to address the House on tomorrow for 20 minutes, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

EFFECTING COOPERATION BETWEEN GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation designed to achieve more effective and efficient cooperation between government and industry in the defense program by spelling out provisions under which industry advisory committees to defense agencies shall be organized and shall function.

During World War II, industry advisory committees contributed substantially to the most outstanding production job in the world's history. Since the collapse of the Axis Powers, both Japanese and Nazi military leaders have stated repeatedly that it was America's capacity for production, achieved on an all-out basis, which provided the Allies with the margin for victory.

The present Defense Production Act, passed last year, contemplates that advisory committees to the defense agencies operate under a system similar to that which was so successful during the war against the Axis.

It seems, however, that the Justice Department has discovered the World War II system of advisory committees was somehow illegal—that such committees, in recommending prices and allocations of materials and supplies, might often find themselves in conflict with the antitrust laws. This discovery has come at a very late hour.

To prevent these committees from violating the antitrust laws, the Justice Department has directed that they shall have full-time Federal bureaucrats as chairmen, with the agenda for each meeting prepared by such chairmen. This means, of course, that industry members would have a hard time getting before the Government proposals which their respective chairmen might not favor.

If fear that the system of advisory committees in effect during the last war might place similar committees in the current defense program in danger of violating the antitrust laws is the motivating influence behind the Justice Department's contention, I feel sure that our distinguished Attorney General, the Honorable J. Howard McGrath, will welcome the legislation I am proposing.

My objective is to remove the legal barriers to full cooperation between government and industry in the defense program—to break through the bureaucratic red tape which frequently hampers efficiency in essential all-out production.

I am seeking to achieve this objective by providing for exemption of these advisory committees from provisions of the antitrust laws, only in their relationship to the defense program.

Controls for controls' sake is not the way to promote more effective and efficient cooperation between government and industry. My amendment would permit more freedom to industry in defense production without granting any immunity to participants in their normal nondefense operations.

THE LATE T. ALAN GOLDSBOROUGH

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Maryland?

There was no objection.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. Mr. Speaker, I have the sad duty to report to the House the sudden and untimely death of a great and beloved citizen of my district who served that district for a period of 18 years in this House. He was intimately known to and beloved by many of the Members still here. As many of you have seen in the papers, Hon. T. Alan Goldsborough died suddenly Saturday night.

He was an outstanding Marylander, descended from a famous family. He fully lived up to its great tradition. He served with distinction in this body for nine terms before going on the Federal bench, where he continued his career with equal distinction during the past 12 years.

Perhaps the most significant thing to his neighbors, friends, and former constituents was the deep human understanding and the kindly heart of this great American, who devoted so much of his life to public service, both big and little. Hundreds of the members of his own community have in their hearts deep gratitude to Judge Goldsborough for some generous act or service rendered. It is with profound sorrow that I report the loss of this fine patriot and personal friend.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. As a Member who served with Judge Alan Goldsborough during all the time he was in Congress, I want to join the gentleman from Maryland in expressing my profound sorrow at the passing of one of the finest Americans I have ever known.

He was honest, courageous, and conscientiously devoted to the welfare of his country. All the time he served in this body he put the welfare of his country first.

His passing is a great loss to the American people.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland. I thank the gentleman from Mississippi for so well expressing what so many of us think.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, other Members may extend their remarks at this point in the Record on the life and services of Judge Goldsborough.

There was no objection.

Mr. RAYBURN. Mr. Speaker, in the passing of Judge T. Alan Goldsborough the bench and the country have lost an outstanding citizen and servant. He served well his day and generation. I have lost a real friend. Judge Goldsborough was a good man. I shall miss him very much along with his other admirers and friends.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to address the House for 15

minutes on tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

SCHOOL LOCKERS

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, the other day I spoke about the National Production Administration having refused to allow 5,000 tons of steel to be used for 750,000 school lockers. Today I have a telegram from my State that the Precision Equipment Co., 3712 North Milwaukee, Chicago, Ill., is advertising all sizes of lockers for shipment in 20 to 30 days with D097 priority, prices about 50 percent over market.

It would appear from this that there is considerable steel in the black market or available from imports of steel for school-locker purposes, but new schools are unable to obtain steel for locker purposes. Unless the NPA changes its present attitude, school districts will be forced to suffer great inconvenience and additional costs.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

Mr. MACK of Washington asked and was given permission to address the House for 10 minutes tomorrow, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

Mr. ARMSTRONG asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes today, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

MIGRATORY FARM LABOR

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. Speaker, the calendar for this week carries, along with the revenue bill for 1951, the bill H. R. 3283, the so-called migratory farm labor bill.

This particular piece of legislation is one which deserves much more publicity than it has received. It affects directly some one million migratory farm laborers in the United States. It involves also approximately 500,000 illegal Mexican entrants who come into this country every year to work in the cotton fields of the South and in the sugarbeet fields and vegetable farms and gardens of the far West.

Congressman POLK, of Ohio, and I have filed a minority report on this legislation, and we intend to have copies in the hands of every Member. We ask you to study this minority report and to be present here in the House when this bill comes up for debate.

SAYING WHAT OTHER PEOPLE SAY

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to ad-

dress the House for 1 minute and revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY], who just left the well of the House, if memory serves me correctly, last week cautioned the Republican Members that when they used someone else's speech to give credit to the author. I do not know of any Republican who was ever forced to use anyone else's ideas or words in order to express his opinion of the administration or its works. Perhaps he should have. I know I have had some letters referring to Secretary Acheson with words which the rules of the House prohibit me from using on the floor. But I say to the gentleman, if he wants to get examples where Members of the administration have used someone else's talk or speech, all he has to do is go back over the record a few years, and find where in one week two Cabinet members used the same speech.

CALENDAR WEDNESDAY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the business in order on Calendar Wednesday this week be dispensed with.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I expect to object—

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the request.

VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am going to object to dispensing with Calendar Wednesday until veterans' legislation now on the calendar is considered by the House.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Mississippi has made a charge that is absolutely unfounded. On two occasions the gentleman has made an oblique reference to me. I hope someday he will make a direct reference, because I have a speech to make.

CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar Day. The Clerk will call the first business on the Consent Calendar.

SUSPENDING APPLICATION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LAWS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN EMPLOYEES

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 240) to suspend the application of certain Federal laws with re-

spect to personnel employed by the House Committee on Ways and Means in connection with the investigation ordered by House Resolution 78, Eighty-second Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM, Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin, and Mr. FORD objected.

ATTENDANCE OF MARINE BAND AT NEW CASTLE, DEL., ON JUNE 16

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3573) to authorize the attendance of the United States Marine Band at the celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the settling of New Castle, Del., to be held in New Castle, Del., on June 16, 1951.

Mr. VINSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be stricken from the calendar, due to the fact that the President authorized the attendance of the Marine Band to this function and there is no need for the legislation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

SUSPENDING APPLICATION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LAWS WITH RESPECT TO EMPLOYMENT OF ATTORNEY BY SENATE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the resolution (S. J. Res. 70) to suspend the application of certain Federal laws with respect to an attorney employed by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to state that I have consulted with the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WALTER] and I believe an agreement has been worked out whereby section 2 of the resolution will be deleted. If this is done I have no objection to the resolution's being considered at this time. I have not had an opportunity to present an amendment to the Clerk, but if I could offer it—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman may offer any germane amendment after the bill is considered.

The question is, Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That service or employment of Robert T. Murphy as an attorney on a temporary basis to assist the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such person within the provisions of sections 281, 283, or 284, of title 18 of the United States Code, or of any other Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of service, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States.

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution to exempt an attorney employed by

the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, and members and certain employees of the President's Commission on Internal Security and Individual Rights from the operation of certain conflict-of-interest statutes."

With the following committee amendment:

Add a new section 2 to the bill to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That service of an individual as a member of the President's Commission on Internal Security and Individual Rights, established by Executive Order Numbered 10207 of January 23, 1951, or employment of an individual by the Commission as an attorney or expert on a part-time or full-time basis, with or without compensation, shall not be considered as service or employment bringing such individual within the provisions of sections 231, 233, 234, 434, or 1914 of title 18 of the United States Code, or of section 190 of the Revised Statutes (5 U. S. C. 99), or of any other Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States."

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman's amendment to the committee amendment?

Mr. FORD. It would be; yes, sir.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill may be placed at the foot of the calendar to be brought up last so that I may have an opportunity to present an amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

REVISION OF THE OFFICER PERSONNEL ACT OF 1947

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4200) to make certain revisions in titles I through IV of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended, is further amended by—

(a) Deleting in sections 116 and 214 the last sentence thereof and substituting therefor the following sentence: "Except when suspended under the provisions of section 426 (c), the remaining provisions of this title shall be effective during any period in which title III of this act is not in effect."

(b) Amending section 301 to read as follows:

"Sec. 301. The authority granted by this title and all provisions thereof shall be effective during any period when the total number of line officers serving on active duty exceeds the number of line officers holding permanent appointments in the grade of ensign and above on the active list of the Regular Navy: *Provided*, That with respect to provisions relating to officers serving in grades of lieutenant (junior grade) and lieutenant, the President during any period that he determines the needs of the service so require may suspend the operation of any or all such provisions of this title."

(c) Deleting in the last sentence of subsection (g) of section 303 the word "annual" and changing the period at the end of the said sentence to a colon and adding the

following new proviso: "*Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection relating to the authorized number of officers in grade, in order to make adjustments for the number of officers in the Naval Reserve who may be ordered to active duty in any grade pursuant to this act or to other provisions of law, the authorized number of officers in each grade concerned may be temporarily exceeded by such number of officers ordered to active duty in such grade until the next succeeding computation authorized by this subsection shall be made."

(d) Amending subsections (g) and (h) of section 303 by deleting where appearing the words "as of January 1 of each year" and substituting in lieu thereof the words "at such times that the needs of the service require but not less than once annually."

(e) Changing the period at the end of subsection (n) of section 304 to a colon and adding the following proviso: "*Provided*, That the President, during any period that he determines the needs of the service so require, may suspend the operation of this subsection."

(f) Inserting in the first sentence of paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of section 305 after the word "senior" the words "in permanent rank."

(g) Inserting in the first sentence of subsection (f) of section 314, between the words "active" and "list," the words "or retired" and deleting in the third proviso of that subsection the words "major general on the active list" and substituting therefor the words "major general or above on the active or retired list."

(h) Amending section 426 by adding a new subsection as follows:

"(c) The President may, at such time or times as he may deem advisable during any war or national emergency declared after the effective date of this act, suspend the operation of any or all of the provisions of this act which relate to the distribution in grades, promotion by selection, involuntary retirement and discharge of officers of the naval service, and such suspension shall not continue beyond June 30 of the fiscal year following that in which such war or national emergency shall end."

Sec. 2. (a) The act of July 24, 1941 (55 Stat. 603), as amended, is further amended by changing the period at the end of section 5 to a colon and adding the following proviso: "*Provided*, That officers shall be temporarily appointed pursuant to this act to grades above lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy and first lieutenant in the Marine Corps only upon the recommendation of a board of officers convened for that purpose."

(b) Section 5 of such act is further amended by—

(1) Inserting, immediately after "Sec. 5" the subsection designation "(a)"; and

(2) Inserting at the end thereof the following new subsection:

"(b) In addition to recommending those officers whom it considers fully qualified for temporary appointment to higher grades, such a board shall also report, from among the officers whose names are presented to it for consideration, the names of any officers of the active list of less than 20 years' service whose records in its opinion indicate their unsatisfactory performance of duty in their present grades and in its opinion indicate that they would not satisfactorily perform the duties of a higher grade. Officers holding permanent appointments on the active list of the Regular Navy or Marine Corps in the grades of warrant officer and above whose names are so reported shall, except as hereinafter provided, be honorably discharged from the naval service on the first day of the fourth month following that in which their names are thus reported with a lump-sum payment computed on the basis of 2 months' active-duty pay at time of discharge for each year of commissioned service com-

puted in accordance with subsection 102 (d) of the Officer Personnel Act of 1947, as amended, for line officers and subsection 202 (d) of that act for staff officers, but not to exceed a total of 1 year's active-duty pay. No such officer who is under consideration for or undergoing disciplinary action of any kind shall be separated from the naval service prior to the final disposition of his case and he shall thereafter without delay be separated from the naval service pursuant to this subsection or other provisions of law, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Navy. An officer holding permanent appointment as a commissioned warrant or warrant officer and serving temporarily in a higher grade, or an officer designated for limited duty who when appointed for the performance of limited duty only held a permanent appointment as a commissioned warrant or warrant officer, whose name is so reported shall, in lieu of such honorable discharge from the naval service, have the option of reverting to the grade and status he would have held had he not been so appointed. An officer designated for limited duty who when appointed for the performance of limited duty only held a permanent rating below warrant officer, whose name is so reported shall, in lieu of such honorable discharge from the naval service, have the option of reverting to the grade and status he would have held had he not been so appointed and instead had been appointed a warrant officer. In any computation to determine the grade and status to which such officers may revert, all of their active service as an officer designated for limited duty or as a temporary or reserve officer shall be included."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FUR LABELING

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2321) to protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of fur products and furs.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, a rule has been granted on this bill. I therefore ask unanimous consent that it may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

There was no objection.

OFFICIAL REGISTERS OF THE ARMY, NAVY, AND AIR FORCE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1183) to authorize the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to cause to be published official registers for their respective services.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretaries of the military departments, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, are authorized to have published, annually or at such times as they may designate, official registers containing the names of and pertinent data relating to such officers of the Regular and Reserve components of their respective services and such other lists as they may deem appropriate.

Sec. 2. All laws or parts of laws requiring the periodic publication of an official register of the Army, of the Navy and Marine Corps, and of the Air Force, and prescribing the contents thereof, including, but not restricted to, provisions relating to lists of names, grades, pay and emoluments, and personal data inconsistent with the provisions of this section are repealed and such

repeal shall include but shall not be limited to the following acts or parts of acts:

(a) Section 2 of the act of June 18, 1878 (20 Stat. 149).

(b) So much of section 1226, Revised Statutes (18 Stat. 215), as reads: "The highest volunteer rank which has been held by officers of the Regular Army shall be entered, with their names respectively, upon the Army Register."

(c) So much of section 1256, Revised Statutes, 18 Stat. 218), as reads "continue to be borne upon the Army Register, or Navy Register, as the case may be, and shall."

(d) The ultimate proviso of section 1 of the act of May 24, 1928 (45 Stat. 735).

(e) The words "and directed" in the seventh line of the act of February 28, 1929 (45 Stat. 1409).

(f) So much of the first sentence of section 201 of the act of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 80, 80th Cong.), as reads "to be published annually in the official Register of the service concerned."

(g) So much of subsection 301 (a) of the act of June 29, 1948 (Public Law 810, 80th Cong.), as reads "to be published annually in the official Register of the service concerned."

(h) So much of section 1457, Revised Statutes (18 Stat. 253), as reads "and continue to be borne on the Navy Register."

(i) So much of section 1406, Revised Statutes (18 Stat. 248), as reads "and shall be entered upon the naval register."

SEC. 3. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such funds as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING CERTAIN EASEMENTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4024) to authorize certain easements, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized to grant and convey without reimbursement and on such terms and conditions as he determines to be in the public interest, to the following grantees the following easements in and over land, description by metes and bounds in each case being on file in the Navy Department:

(a) To the county of Kleberg, Tex., a permanent easement for public highway purposes over a strip of land ten feet wide and approximately three thousand seven hundred and sixty feet long on the south side of the outlying field of the naval auxiliary air station, Kingsville, Tex.;

(b) To the city and county of San Francisco, Calif., a permanent easement for the construction and maintenance of two 10-inch sludge force mains in and under two strips of land eight feet wide, and twenty-five and one hundred and twenty-five feet long, respectively, within the lands of the United States Marine Corps Depot of Supplies, Islais Creek, San Francisco, Calif.;

(c) To the city of San Diego, Calif., a permanent easement for public highway purposes over a strip of land fifteen feet wide and approximately nine hundred and sixty-two feet long adjacent to the east boundary of San Pasqual Street and on the west side of the Sachem housing project (No. Cal-4037-N), San Diego, Calif.; and

(d) To the Public Telephone & Telegraph Co., a permanent easement for telephone line purposes over two strips of land ten feet wide and aggregating approximately six hundred and six feet in length over and across the lands of the naval training and distribution center at Camp Elliott, San Diego County, Calif.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to grant and convey to the Kansas City Power & Light Co. a permanent easement for the erection and maintenance of overhead transmission lines across and over an irregular shaped parcel of land within the boundaries of the Naval Industrial Reserve Aircraft Plant, Kansas City, Mo., containing approximately two and sixty-seven one-hundredths acres, a metes and bounds description of which is on file in the Department of the Navy, the terms and conditions of the grant and conveyance to include the payment therefor of the fair market value thereof as determined by the Secretary of the Navy.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

QUARTERMASTER EXPERIMENTAL FUEL STATION, PIKE COUNTY, MO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4260) to authorize the Secretary of the Army to transfer to the Department of the Interior the quartermaster experimental fuel station, Pike County, Mo.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Army is authorized to transfer to the Department of the Interior, without compensation therefor, for use in connection with the development of synthetic liquid fuels, all that real property and interests therein, comprising approximately 391 acres, known as the quartermaster experimental fuel station in Pike County, Mo., as delineated on map dated July 13, 1948, designated as "Final Project Ownership Map, Quartermaster Experimental Fuel Station," on file in the Office, Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army, and all personal property therein at the time of approval of this act: *Provided*, That at such time as the property herein authorized for transfer is no longer required for the purpose stated, it shall be returned to the Department of the Army.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CITY OF REFUGE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK, T. H.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1733) to authorize the establishment of the City of Refuge National Historical Park, in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

TRANSPORTATION OF PASSENGERS AND MERCHANDISE ON CANADIAN VESSELS IN ALASKA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 157) to provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, between Haines, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in Alaska or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, until June 30, 1952, notwithstanding the provisions of law of the United States restricting to vessels of the United States the transportation of passengers and merchandise directly or indirectly from any port in the United States to another port of the United States, passengers may be transported on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, between Haines, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in Alaska or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation: *Provided*, That such Canadian vessels may transport merchandise between Hyder, Alaska, and other ports and points herein enumerated.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING CERTAIN VETERANS' BENEFITS TO HUSBANDS AND WIDOWERS OF FEMALE VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 301) to extend certain veterans' benefits to or on behalf of dependent husbands and widowers of female veterans.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to ask the author of the bill if the authorization given by this bill would amount in the ultimate to over \$1,000,000?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am unable to answer that question.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, under the circumstances I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am going to have to object to any bills going over. If the gentleman wants the bill to go over he will have to object.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR PHARMACISTS, VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 302) to redefine the eligibility requirements for appointment of pharmacists in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 (e) (2) of the act of January 3, 1946, as amended (38 U. S. C. 15d), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(2) Pharmacist—
"hold the degree of bachelor of science in pharmacy from a school of pharmacy approved by the Administrator, or have the equivalent of such a degree in experience, and be registered as a pharmacist in one of the States or Territories of the United States or in the District of Columbia."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and in lieu thereof insert the following: "That the requirement of a bachelor of science in pharmacy degree, or its equivalent, to be eligible for appointment or for the purpose of promotion as pharmacist in the Department of Medicine and Surgery in the Veterans' Administration in subsection (e) (2) of section 5 of the act entitled 'An act to establish a Department of Medicine and

Surgery in the Veterans' Administration,' approved January 3, 1946 (59 Stat. 675), is hereby waived in the case of all pharmacists who acquired temporary or indefinite appointments in the Veterans' Administration prior to July 1, 1950, and have performed continuous satisfactory service in the Veterans' Administration up to the date of the enactment of this act.

"Sec. 2. The United States Civil Service Commission is hereby authorized and directed to confer competitive civil-service status upon all pharmacists coming within the purview of the foregoing section, without regard to the competitive provisions of the civil-service rules."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RENEWAL OF 5-YEAR LEVEL-PREMIUM-TERM INSURANCE FOR WORLD WAR I VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 1072) to amend the existing law to provide the privilege of renewing expiring 5-year level-premium-term policies of United States Government life insurance.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this is a similar bill to one called a moment ago. It has passed the Congress probably six times and extends the right of veterans of World War I to pick up their insurance and carry it on. This will not cost the Government any money but it does deplete the fund for those veterans who have already converted their insurance and carried it all the way from 5 to 30 years to the extent of \$20,000,000. I feel that this is of such importance the membership should be fully advised before it is extended again because of the amount of money it will take from a great majority of the veterans who have carried their insurance for a long period of time. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice at this time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, as I said a moment ago, I am going to object to passing any of these bills over.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I object.

CONTROL OF SEA LAMPREYS OF THE GREAT LAKES AREA

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 2995) to amend the joint resolution of August 8, 1945, as amended, with respect to appropriations authorized for the conduct of investigations and studies thereunder.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the sponsor of this bill explain the position of the agency of the Government which will administer the provisions of it?

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Speaker, this bill was unanimously reported by the committee although the report does not ap-

parently indicate that the Fish and Wildlife Service recommends the bill. The Fish and Wildlife Service, I can assure the gentleman, is highly in favor of the legislation and has worked with the committee in bringing the bill to its final conclusion.

Mr. STEFAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I get an explanation of the bill from the author?

Mr. POTTER. Mr. Speaker, this bill increases the authorization for the research program that is now under way in reference to sea lampreys, which is a parasite on the fish in the Great Lakes.

Mr. STEFAN. What kind of fish?

Mr. POTTER. Lake trout, whitefish, in fact, all types of fish in our Great Lakes waters. I will say to the gentleman that at the present time this parasite has practically destroyed all of the lake trout in Lake Huron.

Mr. STEFAN. This is not a new program?

Mr. POTTER. This is not a new program. It increases the authorization only.

Mr. KEATING. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I may say to the gentleman from Michigan I know how hard he has worked on getting rid of this pest in our Great Lakes, for which he is to be commended. This sea lamprey has now gotten into some of the waters in the vicinity of the area I represent. I feel that the gentleman is entitled to great credit for his efforts in this matter.

Mr. POTTER. I know the gentleman's interest in conservation and I appreciate his remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the last sentence of the first paragraph of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to investigate and eradicate the predatory sea lampreys of the Great Lakes," approved August 8, 1946, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows: "The cost of the investigations and studies authorized in this section shall not exceed \$359,000 for the first year, \$216,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and \$500,000 for each of the five succeeding fiscal years."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 3, strike out "each of the five succeeding fiscal years" and insert "the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REPEALING THE ACT OF AUGUST 7, 1939 (53 STAT. 1243; 48 U. S. C., SEC. 353)

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3100) to repeal the act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1243; 48 U. S. C., sec. 353).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I inquire of the author of the bill, the Delegate from Alaska [Mr. BARTLETT]: I note

there is no report from the Bureau of the Budget due to the urgency for this measure, also it is impossible to tell from a reading of the bill the cost. I assume that the cost will be much less than a million dollars; is that correct?

Mr. BARTLETT. There will be no cost whatsoever.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1243; 48 U. S. C., sec. 353), be, and is hereby, repealed.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, after line 4, insert: "Sec. 2. Section 1 of the act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1214, 1215), as amended (48 U. S. C. 1946 ed., sec. 353), is hereby amended by striking out the following language in the last proviso of that section:

"If any of said sections, or any part thereof, shall be of known mineral character at the date of acceptance of survey thereof, the reservation herein made shall not be effective or applicable, but the entire proceeds or income derived by the United States from such sections 16 and 36 and such section 33 in each township in the Tanana Valley area hereinbefore described, and the minerals therein, together with."

"Sec. 3. Section 1 of the act of March 4, 1915 (38 Stat. 1214, 1215), as amended (48 U. S. C., 1946 ed., sec. 353), is further amended by adding the following language at the end of the section: 'Nothing in this act shall affect any lands included within the limits of existing reservations of or by the United States, or lands subject to or included in any valid application, claim, or right initiated or held under any laws of the United States unless and until such reservation, application, claim, or right is extinguished, relinquished, or canceled.'"

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PENSION FOR NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABLED VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3193) to establish a rate of pension for aid and attendance under part III of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, under the rule adopted by the objectors, it appears that this legislation would cost over \$16,000,000, and therefore I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. RANKIN. As I stated, Mr. Speaker, I am going to object to any of these bills being passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DEANE. I object, Mr. Speaker.

THREE-YEAR PRESUMPTION OF SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABILITY

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3205) to amend the Veterans Regulations to provide that multiple sclerosis develop-

ing a 10 percent or more degree of disability within 3 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service-connected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRIEST). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I see nothing in the report or any other data that has been turned over to me indicating the cost of this legislation. Could the gentleman from Mississippi give me the information in that regard?

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentleman from Michigan that my information is that it will cost less than \$1,000,000 the first year, but there is no way of telling exactly how much it will cost.

Mr. FORD. It will be less than \$1,000,000 the first year?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. FORD. But the cumulative cost will be more than \$1,000,000?

Mr. RANKIN. I do not know. I cannot tell.

Mr. FORD. I also notice that this legislation would not be in accord with the program of the President. In the light of those facts, I withdraw my reservation of objection and ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. RANKIN. I do not agree to this bill being passed over. I object, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. I object, Mr. Speaker.

REMOVE DEPENDENCY REQUIREMENT IN CERTAIN PENSIONS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3549) to modify eligibility requirements for payment of pensions to certain widows of veterans of the Civil War, Indian wars, and Spanish-American War, including the Boxer Rebellion and the Philippine Insurrection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, this bill also is not in line with the directive that the committee has adopted, and therefore I object.

GEOMAGNETIC STATION FOR DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3830) to authorize the construction and equipment of a geomagnetic station for the Department of Commerce.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

CONTINUANCE OF DIRECT HOUSING LOANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3861) to extend to June 30, 1953, the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct home and farmhouse

loans under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the sponsor of this legislation to explain its provisions, if he will, please.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. Speaker, the bill, H. R. 3861, of which I am author, provides that the Veterans' Administration be empowered to make direct home and farmhouse loans to veterans of World War II for a period of 2 years, beginning July 1, 1951, which is the date that the present law providing for such loans expires. You will recall that last year we appropriated \$150,000,000 for the purpose of making such loans. It is estimated that by the end of this fiscal year, that is, through June 30 of this year approximately \$120,000,000 of this money will have been used up for the purpose of making direct loans to veterans.

This bill does not call for a new appropriation, and therefore, in the broad sense it can be considered as not placing any new liability on the Treasury of our country. In simple terms, the bill provides that the Veterans' Administration may take the \$30,000,000 which will be left from last year's appropriation, and continue to make direct GI loans with this money. The bill goes further and provides that the Veterans' Administration may sell the mortgages which it presently holds from veterans of World War II, under this program, in the amount of approximately \$120,000,000 and with this money make additional direct loans to World War II veterans in those cases where the need for such direct loans is apparent. Thus, the bill before us, if passed, will be financed with the \$30,000,000 unexpended under the old law, plus such sums as may be acquired by selling all or any part of the approximately \$120,000,000 worth of mortgages that it will hold by July 1, 1951. Every loan made under this program in the past, or in the future, bears or will bear interest at the rate of 4 percent. If the bill before us becomes law, the Veterans' Administration can only sell the mortgages securing the direct loans which it has made in the past, or which it will make in the future, at par, which means for a consideration equal to the unpaid balance plus the accrued interest.

As I see it, this bill, without any new appropriation, and with little or no risk to the Treasury of the United States will keep open the door of opportunity to veterans to buy or build homes for themselves for a period of two additional years.

One of the fundamental weaknesses we have had heretofore in our home and farmhouse loan structure for veterans of World War II has been the inability of veterans who live in rural areas to procure loans through private financial institutions. We were faced with the situation of a veteran living in a city being able to procure through private lending agencies a Government guaranteed GI loan, whereas his cousin, equally qualified under the law for a loan, could

not obtain one because he happened to live in a rural area where private financing was not available. This created an inequitable situation which operated as a discrimination against veterans living in rural areas. It created a problem that only this Government of ours, representing all the people, could solve. The bill before us will do a great deal toward solving the problem.

There are 2,600 counties in the United States that are classified by the Veterans' Administration for the purposes of this program as being wholly or partly rural. In these counties there lives some 4,000,000 veterans of World War II. The Veterans' Administration, upon its investigation has found that private financing in these counties at the reasonable rate of 4 percent interest is not available.

That brings up the question of whether or not 4 percent interest is reasonable. Some people say that it is not reasonable, that 4 percent is not enough. We all recognize that the money market fluctuates. Sometimes money can be had on good security at 2 percent, at other times it might be 5 percent or 6 percent, but I believe we can agree that year in and year out 4 percent is a good interest rate. This bill provides that no loan will be made for more than \$10,000. A \$10,000 loan at 4 percent interest, repaid on a monthly basis over 10 years nets the lender the sum of \$2,150 interest. A \$10,000 loan at 4 percent interest repaid on a monthly basis over a period of 15 years pays the lender \$3,314 interest. A \$10,000 loan at 4 percent interest repaid on a monthly basis over a period of 20 years pays the lender \$4,544 interest. Yes, I think that we can agree that 4 percent is a reasonable rate of interest for most loans of this nature. There will always be some who will want a higher rate of interest. I have heard my father speak about a prevailing interest rate of 25 percent when he was a young man. I recall myself the prevailing rate of 8 percent on most loans in rural north Alabama when I was a young man. The point I am building up to is that if we pass this bill I hope it will have the effect of keeping interest rates on home loans at a reasonable level. The availability of 4 percent home-loan money for veterans of World War II will have a salutary effect on all interest rates, and particularly on home loans.

The passage of this bill will, in my judgment, have another good effect. It will encourage private-lending agencies to extend their operations into the rural areas of our country to a greater extent than they have done before now. There are some who will say that private financing is available wherever it is really needed. Let us examine this contention. In Fayette County, Ala., since the GI bill became law in 1944, there had through November 25, 1950, been a total of nine guaranteed GI loans made by private-lending institutions. In the adjoining county of Lamar there had been a total of six of such loans, an average of about one loan per year. Just to the north in Marion County, Ala., there had been seven guaranteed loans by private-lending agencies. Examples

could be furnished all day. One of the indirect and perhaps unmeasurable benefits of the passage of this bill will be the additional home loans made to veterans in the rural areas of this country by private capital. Of course, none of us want the Government in any kind of business where the need can be furnished by private sources. We do not want our Government competing with private business where it is at all possible to avoid it. But I believe we can agree that a system of direct loans to serve areas such as those that I have cited as examples will be no competition to private money lenders. In those areas there have been no GI loans by private capital. The passage of this bill will not provide competition where no loans have been made before. This bill merely provides a means of allowing veterans of our rural areas to become home owners. Home ownership is our greatest bulwark against the instability of these times. It will be our greatest weapon against instability in the future.

Mr. Speaker, it is important that we pass this bill today. I hope that with the explanation made of this bill that my friend, the gentleman from Colorado, will be able to withdraw his reservation of objection. The gentleman is recognized as a true friend of the veteran. He is fair in his approach. He has a job to do here today, and he is always conscientious.

Mr. ASPINALL. Is this a new policy of appropriating money without direct authority of the Congress, or have we followed this policy before?

Mr. ELLIOTT. There is no new authorization contained here, and about the policy with respect to similar loans in past years, I will say to the gentleman from Colorado that I do not know.

Mr. ASPINALL. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That (a) section 512 (b) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 is amended (1) by striking out clause (C); and (2) by striking out "June 30, 1951" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1953."

(b) Section 512 (d) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 is amended to read as follows:

"(d) The Administrator is authorized to sell, and shall offer for sale, to any private lending institution evidencing ability to service loans, any loan made under this section at a price not less than par; that is, the unpaid balance plus accrued interest, and may guarantee any loan thus sold subject to the same conditions, terms, and limitations which would be applicable were the loan guaranteed under section 501 (b) of this title."

(c) The first sentence of section 513 (a) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 is amended to read as follows: "For the purposes of section 512 of this title, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to make available to the Administrator such sums not in excess of \$150,000,000 (plus the amount of any funds which may have been deposited to the credit of miscellaneous receipts under subsections (a) and (c) hereof), as the Administrator shall request from time to time except that

no sums may be made available after July 1, 1953."

(d) Section 513 (c) of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 is amended by striking out "June 30, 1952" and inserting in lieu thereof "July 1, 1954."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "July 1" and insert "June 30."

Page 2, line 17, strike out "July 1" and insert "June 30."

Page 2, line 20, strike out "July 1" and insert "June 30."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR CERTAIN VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 3932) to amend subparagraph (a), paragraph I, part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to provide more equitable rates of disability and death compensation for disability or death incurred in service on or after June 27, 1950, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subparagraph (a), paragraph I, part I, Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, is hereby amended by inserting after the words "during the dates specified" the words "or in active service on or after June 27, 1950, and prior to such date as is fixed by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress."

Sec. 2. Public Law 894, Eighty-first Congress, approved December 28, 1950, is hereby amended by substituting for the words "subparagraph I (c), part II" the words "part I."

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, as reported by the committee, this bill provides that all men suffering a service-connected disability due to service on or after June 27, 1950, will be entitled to education and training under the provisions of Public Law 16 of the Seventy-eighth Congress. This is the law which applied to World War II training of the same type.

Public Law 894 of the Eighty-first Congress extended this training to men serving after June 27, 1950, who were injured in combat or in extra-hazardous service. The present bill makes it applicable to all service-connected cases.

The Veterans' Administration has been unable to furnish a worth-while estimate of cost, but the committee believes that the proposal is meritorious and the expense, whether large or small, is justified. Significantly, the Bureau of the Budget has no objection to the Veterans' Administration report.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, strike out lines 3 to 8 inclusive.
Page 2, line 1, strike out "Sec. 2." and insert "That."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to provide vocational rehabilitation training for veterans with compensable service-connected disabilities who served on or after June 27, 1950."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RENEWAL OF CERTAIN INSURANCE FOR WORLD WAR II VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4000) to amend subsection 602 (f) of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, to authorize renewals of level-premium-term insurance for successive 5-year periods.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, there is confusion in my mind as to the distinction between this bill and the bill H. R. 1072, which was passed over or objected to earlier on the call of the calendar. H. R. 1072 related to the renewal of 5-year level-premium-term insurance for World War I veterans. In connection with its report the Veterans' Administration stated that it thought the bill would have an adverse effect upon the United States Government life-insurance fund, and that the additional cost to that fund would be about \$22,000,000.

However, as far as this bill, H. R. 4000, is concerned, which relates to the renewal of 5-year level-premium-term insurance for World War II veterans, the Veterans' Administration in its report states that it would not involve any additional cost as far as the Government is concerned and apparently would not have an adverse effect upon the United States Government life-insurance fund.

Since they both relate to the same subject but to different groups of veterans, I am wondering why there should be such diversified reports.

Mr. RANKIN. It would be rather difficult for me to explain this measure fully, for the simple reason that you cannot call the name of the other body on the floor of this House without being subject to a point of order. However, just about the time we entered the Second World War, or in 1940, instead of leaving this legislation to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs somebody at the other end of the avenue introduced a bill, and tacked it onto a bill that came from the Committee on Ways and Means. The Committee on Veterans Affairs never saw it. In doing so they denied to World War II veterans some of the privileges that World War I veterans enjoyed, one of which I will say is the total and permanent disability provision.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Maybe it will clarify my question if I ask this question: Is there a real distinction between the purpose of this bill we are now considering, H. R. 4000, and the bill H. R. 1072, which was passed over earlier in the day?

Mr. RANKIN. That one applied to World War I veterans, who had a different policy. This applies to World War II veterans. The Administration says it

will not impose any material additional cost on the Government.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. As I understand it, then, the insurance is handled differently as far as those two groups of veterans are concerned; therefore, we can say that the two bills are very definitely distinct one from the other?

Mr. RANKIN. Absolutely.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first proviso of subsection (f) of section 602 of the National Service Life Insurance Act of 1940, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows: "Provided, That at the expiration of any term period any national service life insurance policy which has not been exchanged or converted to a permanent plan of insurance, may be renewed as level premium term insurance for a successive period of 5 years at the premium rate for the then attained age without medical examination, provided the required premiums are tendered prior to the expiration of such term."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MAKING VETERANS WITH 40-PERCENT DISABILITY ELIGIBLE FOR ALLOWANCES FOR DEPENDENTS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4108) to amend the act of July 2, 1948 (Public Law 877, 80th Cong.), as amended, to include persons whose service-connected disability is rated not less than 40 percent.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this seems to be a very laudable bill and one which I am satisfied the Congress would pass with probably everyone voting for it if it came up in the regular order under a rule.

However, the report from the Veterans' Administration shows that the first-year cost of this bill would be almost \$17,000,000, with no estimate of the total cost, and since the rules governing the Consent Calendar bar any bill involving more than a million dollars from being considered on that calendar, I am compelled to ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, we cannot agree to these bills going over without prejudice.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I object to the present consideration of the bill for the reasons stated.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, Public Law 877 of the Eightieth Congress provided additional compensation for service-connected veterans who had dependents and who were 60 percent or more

disabled. By Public Law 339, the disability was reduced to 50 percent.

This bill would further reduce the requirement to 40 percent. For example, a veteran 40 percent disabled under today's disability compensation schedule would receive \$60 per month compensation. If he had a wife, he would receive 40 percent of \$21 additional, if this bill should be enacted into law.

The Veterans' Administration estimates that the first-year cost would be approximately \$16,000,000.

AUTOMOBILES FOR CERTAIN SERVICE-CONNECTED DISABLED VETERANS

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4233) to authorize payments by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs on the purchase of automobiles or other conveyances by certain disabled veterans or cash payments in lieu thereof, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore [Mr. PRIEST]. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, this is a very meritorious piece of legislation, but in view of the policy adopted by the committee of objectors and the cost of this bill indicating that it will be over \$27,000,000, I therefore ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, we have to object to the bill being passed over. If the gentleman wants to object to its present consideration, let him object.

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I object to the present consideration of the bill.

INCREASING INCOME LIMITATIONS FOR PAYMENT OF NON-SERVICE-CONNECTED PENSION

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4387) to increase the annual income limitations governing the payment of pension to certain veterans and their dependents, and to preclude exclusions in determining annual income for purposes of such limitations.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as this bill likewise goes over the cost limitation set by the committee of objectors, I ask unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, we cannot agree to the bill going over without prejudice.

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I object to the present consideration of the bill.

COST-OF-LIVING INCREASE IN COMPENSATION AND PENSION RATES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 4394) to provide certain increases in the monthly rates of compensation and pension payable to veterans and their dependents, and for other purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over without prejudice.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, we cannot agree for these bills to go over.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the present consideration of the bill.

EXPANDING AUTHORITY OF THE COAST GUARD

The Clerk called the bill (S. 1025) to expand the authority of the Coast Guard to establish, maintain, and operate aids to navigation to include the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the last sentence of section 81 of title 14, United States Code, is amended by inserting after the word "possessions," the phrase "the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands," so that the sentence will read as follows: "Such aids to navigation other than loran stations shall be established and operated only within the United States, its Territories and possessions, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the United States at places where naval or military bases of the United States are or may be located, and at other places where such aids to navigation have been established prior to June 26, 1948."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENDING COMPLETION TIME ON DELAWARE RIVER BRIDGE

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 4338) to extend the time for completing the construction of a toll bridge across the Delaware River near Wilmington, Del., and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the act entitled "An act authorizing the State of Delaware, by and through its State highway department, to construct, maintain, and operate a toll bridge across the Delaware River near Wilmington, Del.," approved July 13, 1946, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5. The authority hereby granted shall cease and be null and void unless the actual construction of said bridge and its approaches be commenced within 3 years and completed within 6 years from July 13, 1946."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUTHORIZING ESTABLISHMENT OF NATIONAL PARK IN HAWAII

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return for immediate consideration to Consent Calendar No. 93, the bill (H. R. 1733) to authorize the establishment of the City of Refuge National Historical Park, in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arizona?

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, earlier in the day I asked that this bill go over without prejudice pending the appearance of some Member who might be able to explain one matter in connection with this bill.

There appears in the report filed by the Bureau of the Budget, the following language:

It is the President's policy to curtail new activities which do not contribute to the defense effort. Therefore, in the event of the enactment of the bill appropriation estimates for maintenance of this park should be held in abeyance until such time as conditions warrant consideration of additional items of expense of this character.

The question which occurs to me is this. If we are not going to incur any expenditure in connection with the purchase of this property or in connection with the maintenance of it until some future date when our fiscal picture is brighter than it is today, I wonder why we should commit ourselves at this point to take on this obligation in the future. Why not wait and see what our situation is at that time.

I wonder, in other words, if we would not be better off to simply defer action on this until these conditions mentioned by the Bureau of the Budget are met at some future date?

Mr. MURDOCK. I would be very happy to answer that, but before I do so I would like to call on the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] and the gentleman from Michigan, [Mr. CRAWFORD] who can give a better answer.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. I would be very glad to have either one of the gentlemen explain.

Mr. ASPINALL. In the committee which handled this bill it was agreed that this was perhaps one of the most historic sites in Hawaii and that a background of policy should at this time be established so that those who have private interests around this area would know what the wishes of the Congress might be. It was also agreed by the Delegate from Hawaii that there would be no request for funds until the present international emergency was taken care of.

It appeared to us, in order to save this historic site, which amounts to a place of refuge, so far as history is concerned, of all the oppressed people of Hawaii, this bill should be passed, and that it is a very laudable undertaking.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. In other words, as I understand it, the committee feels that by passing this authorization legislation at this time we will be preserving this area so that when the Congress does decide it is expedient to step in and maintain this park the property will be available for that purpose.

Mr. ASPINALL. The distinguished gentleman is absolutely correct.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Under those circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, when title to such lands located on the island of Hawaii, within the following-described area, as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Interior, in the exercise of his judgment and discretion as necessary and suitable for the purpose, shall have been vested in the United States, said lands shall be set apart as the

City of Refuge National Historical Park, in the Territory of Hawaii, for the benefit and inspiration of the people:

PARCEL 1

Being all of R. P. 3306, L. C. Aw. 7219, Apana 2 to Kaliae, all of L. C. Aw. 9470 to Muki, and portions of R. P. 7874, L. C. Aw. 11216 Apana 34 to M. Kekauonohi (Ahupuaa of Honaunau), and R. P. 6852, L. C. Aw. 7712 Apana 1 to M. Kekuananoa (Ahupuaa of Keokea).

Beginning at a one and one-half-inch pipe in concrete monument called "Kalani", at the southeast corner of this parcel, the northeast corner of parcel 3, and on the common boundary of the lands of Keokea and Kiliae, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being seven thousand four hundred forty-four and eight-tenths feet south and five thousand three and two-tenths feet east, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Seventy-nine degrees thirty-three minutes fifteen seconds six hundred and eighty feet along the land of Kiliae, L. C. Aw. 8521-B to G. D. Hueu and passing over a rock called "Kuwaia", marked K+K at six hundred seventy-three and two-tenths feet to high-water mark; thence along high-water mark, along seacoast for the next three courses, the direct azimuths and distances between points at seacoast being:

2. One hundred and thirty-five degrees fifty-one minutes three thousand nine hundred seventy-six and one-tenth feet;

3. One hundred and fifty-two degrees twenty-five minutes one thousand and seventy-eight feet;

4. Two hundred and forty degrees fifty-five minutes one thousand two hundred four and four-tenths feet;

5. Three hundred and fifty-four degrees nine minutes two hundred twenty-four and one-tenth feet along the remainder of L. C. Aw. 11216: 34 to M. Kekauonohi, along stone wall and old trail;

6. Two hundred and sixty degrees fifty-four minutes one hundred seventy-five and nine-tenths feet across old trail along stone wall to a "+" on rock;

7. One hundred and fifty-eight degrees six minutes seventy-two feet along L. C. Aw. 7296 to Puhi, along stone wall;

8. Two hundred and sixty degrees thirty-six minutes ninety and seven-tenths feet along stone wall;

9. One hundred and ninety-four degrees ten minutes sixty-two and nine-tenths feet along stone wall along L. C. Aw. 7295 and 6979-B: 2 to Keolewa;

10. One hundred and seventy-five degrees fifty-four minutes twenty-six and nine-tenths feet along stone wall;

11. Two hundred and fifteen degrees thirty-seven minutes forty-seven and four-tenths feet along stone wall along remainder of L. C. Aw. 11216: 34 to M. Kekauonohi;

12. One hundred and seventy-two degrees twenty-eight minutes forty-eight and one-tenth feet along same;

13. Two hundred and twenty-six degrees twenty-three minutes two hundred twenty-eight and eight-tenths feet along remainder of L. C. Aw. 11216: 34 to M. Kekauonohi to the south side of fifty-foot road;

14. Two hundred and sixty-four degrees fifty-one minutes one hundred fifteen and two-tenths feet along the south side of fifty-foot road;

15. Two hundred and fifty-two degrees thirteen minutes two hundred and two-tenths feet along same;

16. Two hundred and eighty-six degrees thirty minutes one hundred seventy and nine-tenths feet along same;

17. Two hundred and thirty-eight degrees twenty-five minutes ninety-two and eight-tenths feet along same;

18. Two hundred and twenty-three degrees one minute one hundred fourteen and four-tenths feet along same;

19. Three hundred and thirty-eight degrees forty-nine minutes thirty seconds four thousand nine hundred eighty and three-tenths feet along the remainder of L. C. Aw. 11216: 34 to M. Kekauonohi and L. C. Aw. 7712: 1 to M. Kekauonohi and passing over a one and one-fourth-inch pipe in concrete monument at one thousand four hundred eighty-one and six-tenths feet to the point of beginning.

Area, one hundred sixty-six and ninety one-hundredths acres.

PARCEL 2

Being portions of L. C. Aw. 11216 Apana 34 to M. Kekauonohi R. P. 7874 (Ahupuaa of Honaunau).

Beginning at a pipe in concrete at the northeast corner of this parcel, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being two thousand one hundred thirty-nine feet south and eleven thousand six hundred seventeen and nine-tenths feet east and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Three hundred fifty-eight degrees twenty-three minutes two hundred sixty and four-tenths feet along the remainder of L. C. Aw. 11216: 34 to M. Kekauonohi;

2. Ninety-three degrees thirty minutes two hundred and sixty-nine feet along same, along stone wall, along lot 2 of the subdivision by B. P. Bishop estate;

3. Eighty-two degrees no minutes three hundred and eighteen feet along same to the east side of fifty-foot road;

Thence along the east side of fifty-foot road, the direct azimuth and distance being: one hundred seventy-one degrees twenty minutes two hundred ninety-one and five-tenths feet;

5. Two hundred and seventy degrees no minutes six hundred and twenty feet along the remainder of L. C. Aw. 11216: 34 to M. Kekauonohi to the point of beginning.

Area, three and seventy one-hundredths acres.

Together with an easement six feet wide for a pipeline right-of-way extending from the Government road to parcel 1, the south side of said right-of-way being described as follows:

Beginning at the east end of this right-of-way on the common boundary of the lands of Honaunau and Keokea, the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being three thousand one hundred ninety and eight-tenths feet south and eleven thousand seventy-eight and eight-tenths feet east, and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Eighty degrees thirty-six minutes five sections one hundred and seventeen feet along L. C. Aw. 7712: 1 to M. Kekuananoa, to the Triangulation Station "Ahupuaa" of the B. P. Bishop estate;

2. Eighty-two degrees twenty minutes seven thousand two hundred eighty-nine and one-tenth feet along same to a one and one-fourth pipe in concrete monument on the east boundary of parcel 1 the coordinates of said point of the end of this six-foot right-of-way referred to Government Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being four thousand one hundred eighty-two and four-tenths feet south and three thousand seven hundred thirty-nine and four-tenths feet east.

Area, one and two one-hundredths acres.

PARCEL 3

Being portion of L. C. Aw. 8521-B to G. D. Hueu, being portion of the Ahupuaa of Kiliae.

Beginning at a one and one-half-inch pipe in concrete monument called Kalani at the northeast corner of this parcel, the southeast corner of parcel 1, on the common boundary of the lands of Keokea and Kiliae,

the coordinates of said point of beginning referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni" being seven thousand four hundred forty-four and eight-tenths feet south and five thousand three and two-tenths feet east and running by azimuths measured clockwise from true south:

1. Three hundred thirty eight degrees forty-nine minutes thirty seconds five hundred ninety-five and four-tenths feet along the remainder of L. C. Aw. 8521-B to G. D. Hueu to the eight thousand foot south co-ordinates line referred to Government Survey Triangulation Station "Lae-O-Kanoni";

2. Ninety degrees no minutes one thousand ninety-nine and seven-tenths feet along same and along said eight thousand foot south coordinates line and across school grant 7 Apana 6 to high-water mark;

3. Thence along high-water mark, along sea, the direct azimuth and distance being: two hundred six degrees thirty-three minutes thirty seconds four hundred eighty-two and nine-tenths feet;

4. Two hundred fifty-nine degrees thirty-three minutes fifteen seconds six hundred eighty feet along L. C. Aw. 7712:1 to M. Kekuanaoa and passing over a rock called Kuwala, marked K+K at six and eight-tenths feet to the point of beginning.

Area, ten and twenty-five one-hundredths acres.

Sec. 2. Upon the vesting of title in the United States to such lands as may be designated by the Secretary of the Interior as necessary and suitable for historical park purposes in accordance with the provisions of section 1 of this act, the City of Refuge National Historical Park shall be established by order of the said Secretary, which shall be published in the Federal Register. Any other lands within the area described above shall become a part of the national historical park upon the vesting of title thereto in the United States and upon publication of an appropriate supplemental order by the said Secretary in the Federal Register.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to procure, by donation, purchase, or otherwise, with any funds that may be available for that purpose, lands and interests in lands which may be needed for the City of Refuge National Historical Park within the area described in section 1 hereof.

Sec. 4. In order to cooperate with the Secretary of the Interior in consolidating in Federal ownership lands within the area described above, and to facilitate acquisition of the lands needed for the national historical park, the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii is also authorized to acquire lands for said park, at the expense of the Territory of Hawaii by exchange or otherwise, in accordance with procedure prescribed by the act of February 27, 1920 (41 Stat. 452).

Sec. 5. The City of Refuge National Historical Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior subject to the provisions of the act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U. S. C., 1946 edition, secs. 1-4), as amended and supplemented, and such additional authority compatible therewith as is contained in the act of August 21, 1935 (49 Stat. 666; 16 U. S. C., 1946 edition, secs. 461-467), with regard to preservation of historic sites and objects of national significance.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 9, line 8, strike out the words "donation, purchase, or otherwise" and insert "donation or purchase."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

XCVII—421

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PRIEST). This completes the call of the calendar.

SUSPENDING APPLICATION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LAWS WITH RESPECT TO EMPLOYMENT OF AN ATTORNEY BY SENATE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under the previous unanimous-consent agreement submitted by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. FORD], we will continue the consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 70.

The committee amendment has been reported and is now pending.

Mr. FORD. It is my understanding that it is agreeable to the Committee on the Judiciary that the committee amendment be withdrawn, and that the bill as originally introduced be voted on at this time. Is that correct?

Mr. WALTER. That is correct.

Mr. FORD. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the committee amendment may be withdrawn, and Senate Joint Resolution 70 be approved.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I object. Is not that resolution before the Rules Committee at this time? Does not that relate to the Nimitz committee?

Mr. WALTER. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. May the Chair state that permission for consideration had been granted earlier in the day. The question now is on the request of the gentleman from Michigan to withdraw the committee amendment at the present time.

Mr. FORD. May I say to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Brown] that by withdrawing the committee amendment we are actually deleting from the resolution the portion pertaining to the Nimitz Commission.

Mr. WALTER. That is correct.

Mr. FORD. It still leaves that part the gentleman is interested in before the Committee on Rules, and simply puts through the other part to which there is no objection.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Just a minute; let us understand this thing. What is left in the bill?

Mr. WALTER. There is left in the bill, if the gentleman will yield to me, authority with respect to the employment by a committee of the Senate of a clerk. That bill passed the Senate some time ago, but when it came to the House it was amended by including a bill that had passed the House which was not considered in the Senate.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. This Senate joint resolution has been pending before the Committee on Rules. The gentleman from New York was the only Member heard on it. I understand other Members desire to be heard on it. I think this is rather an unusual action to bring the measure up at this time, and I hope that it will not be approved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. I object.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection the Senate joint resolution will be read a third time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I object.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is not a quorum present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting]. Ninety-one Members are present, not a quorum.

Mr. THOMPSON of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 78]

Aandahl	Gore	Morgan
Abbitt	Granahan	Morris
Allen, Calif.	Green	Morrison
Allen, La.	Hall	Morton
Andrews	Leonard W.	Murphy
Anfuso	Hand	Murray, Wis.
Auchincloss	Harrison, Va.	O'Brien, Mich.
Barden	Hart	O'Konski
Battle	Havener	O'Neill
Belcher	Hébert	O'Toole
Bender	Heffernan	Patman
Boggs, Del.	Heller	Patten
Breen	Herlong	Philbin
Brooks	Herter	Pickett
Brownson	Hoffman, Ill.	Powell
Buckley	Irving	Preston
Byrnes, N. Y.	Jackson, Wash.	Quinn
Camp	Javits	Ramsay
Carnahan	Johnson	Reed, Ill.
Case	Jonas	Reed, N. Y.
Chatham	Jones	Richards
Chelf	Hamilton C.	Rivers
Chiperfield	Jones	Rooney
Chudoff	Woodrow W.	Roosevelt
Clemente	Judd	Sabath
Cole, N. Y.	Kearney	St. George
Cotton	Kearns	Schwabe
Coudert	Kelley, Pa.	Scott, Hardie
Crosser	Kelly, N. Y.	Scudder
Dawson	Kennedy	Shafer
DeGraffenried	Keogh	Short
Dingell	Kirwan	Sikes
Donohue	Klein	Smith, Wis.
Donovan	Lane	Spence
Durham	Lantaff	Stanley
Eaton	Latham	Steed
Evins	LeCompte	Stigler
Fallon	Lesinski	Taylor
Fellows	Lyle	Teague
Fine	McGregor	Towe
Flood	McVey	Vail
Frazier	Madden	Weichel
Fulton	Magee	Wheeler
Furcolo	Mansfield	Wigglesworth
Garmatz	Mason	Wilson, Ind.
Gary	Morrow	Wood, Ga.
Gillette	Miller, Calif.	Woodruff
Goodwin	Miller, N. Y.	
Gordon	Morano	

The SPEAKER pro tempore. On this roll call 290 Members have answered to their names, a quorum.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SUSPENDING APPLICATION OF CERTAIN FEDERAL LAWS WITH RESPECT TO EMPLOYMENT OF ATTORNEY BY SENATE COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the Chair state the parliamentary situation at this time?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question now is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. As amended?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The amendment was defeated on a voice vote.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Then the question is on the resolution, without section 2?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the third reading of the Senate joint resolution without the committee amendment.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Without section 2?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. That is correct.

The question is on the third reading of the joint resolution.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the joint resolution.

The question was taken; and the Chair being in doubt, the House divided; and there were—ayes 44, noes 56.

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I object to the vote on the ground that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and twenty-six Members are present, not a quorum. The roll call is automatic. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absent Members, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 120, nays 164, not voting 148, as follows:

[Roll No. 79]

YEAS—120

Addonizio	Gossett	Passman
Aspinall	Granger	Perkins
Bailey	Grant	Polk
Baring	Greenwood	Price
Barrett	Gregory	Priest
Bates, Ky.	Harris	Rabaut
Beckworth	Hays, Ark.	Rains
Bennett, Fla.	Hays, Ohio	Reams
Bentsen	Hedrick	Redden
Blatnik	Holfield	Regan
Boggs, La.	Howell	Rhodes
Bolling	Jarman	Ribicoff
Bonner	Jones, Ala.	Riley
Bosone	Jones, Mo.	Roberts
Boykin	Karsten, Mo.	Rodino
Brown, Ga.	Kerr	Rogers, Colo.
Bryson	Kilday	Rogers, Tex.
Burnside	King	Secret
Cannon	Kluczynski	Shelley
Carlyle	Lanham	Sheppard
Celler	Lantaff	Sikes
Combs	Larcade	Smith, Miss.
Cooley	Lind	Staggers
Cooper	McCarthy	Sutton
Davis, Tenn.	McGrath	Tackett
Deane	McGuire	Thomas
Delaney	McKinnon	Thompson, Tex.
Denton	McMillan	Thornberry
Dollinger	McMullen	Trimble
Dorn	Machrowicz	Vinson
Doyle	Mack, Ill.	Walter
Eberharter	Mahon	Watts
Elliott	Marshall	Welch
Engle	Mills	Whitaker
Feighan	Mitchell	Wickersham
Fernandez	Moulder	Willis
Fisher	Multer	Wilson, Tex.
Fogarty	Murdock	Yates
Forand	O'Brien, Ill.	Yorty
Gathings	O'Brien, Mich.	Zablocki

NAYS—164

Abernethy	Angell	Beamer
Adair	Arends	Bennett, Mich.
Allen, Ill.	Armstrong	Berry
Andersen,	Ayres	Betts
H. Carl	Baker	Bishop
Anderson, Calif.	Bakewell	Blackney
Andresen,	Bates, Mass.	Boggs, Del.
August H.	Beall	Boiton

Bow	Hale	Potter
Bramblett	Hall,	Poulson
Bray	Edwin Arthur	Prouty
Brehm	Harden	Radwan
Brown, Ohio	Hardy	Rankin
Budge	Harrison, Wyo.	Reece, Tenn.
Burdick	Harvey	Rees, Kans.
Burleson	Heselton	Riehlman
Burton	Hess	Robeson
Busbey	Hill	Rogers, Fla.
Bush	Hillings	Rogers, Mass.
Butler	Hinshaw	Sadiak
Byrnes, Wis.	Hoeven	Saylor
Canfield	Hoffman, Mich.	Scott,
Chenoweth	Holmes	Hugh D., Jr.
Church	Hope	Scrivner
Clevenger	Horan	Seely-Brown
Cole, Kans.	Hull	Sheehan
Colmer	Jackson, Calif.	Simpson, Ill.
Corbett	James	Simpson, Pa.
Cox	Jenison	Sittler
Crawford	Jenkins	Smith, Kans.
Crumpacker	Jensen	Smith, Va.
Cunningham	Kean	Springer
Curtis, Mo.	Keating	Stefan
Curtis, Nebr.	Kerstein, Wis.	Stockman
Dague	Kilburn	Taber
Davis, Ga.	Lovre	Talle
Davis, Wis.	Lucas	Thompson,
Denny	McConnell	Mich.
Devereux	McCulloch	Tollefson
D'Ewart	McDonough	Van Pelt
Dolliver	Mack, Wash.	Van Zandt
Dondero	Martin, Iowa	Vaughn
Doughton	Martin, Mass.	Velde
Ellsworth	Miller, Md.	Vorys
Elston	Miller, Nebr.	Vursell
Fenton	Morano	Werdel
Ford	Mumma	Wharton
Forrester	Murray, Tenn.	Whitten
Fugate	Nelson	Widnall
Gamble	Nicholson	Williams, Miss.
Gavin	Norblad	Williams, N. Y.
George	Norrell	Winstead
Golden	O'Hara	Withrow
Graham	Ostertag	Wolcott
Gross	Patterson	Wood, Idaho
Gwinn	Phillips	
Hagen	Poage	

NOT VOTING—148

Aandahl	Gore	Morgan
Abbitt	Granahan	Morris
Albert	Green	Morrison
Allen, Calif.	Hall,	Morton
Allen, La.	Leonard W.	Murphy
Andrews	Halleck	Murray, Wis.
Anfuso	Hand	O'Konski
Auchincloss	Harrison, Va.	O'Neill
Barden	Hart	O'Toole
Battle	Havenner	Patman
Belcher	Hébert	Patten
Bender	Heffernan	Philbin
Breen	Heller	Pickett
Brooks	Herlong	Powell
Brownson	Herter	Preston
Buckley	Hoffman, Ill.	Quinn
Buffett	Hunter	Ramsay
Byrne, N. Y.	Irving	Reed, Ill.
Camp	Jackson, Wash.	Reed, N. Y.
Carnahan	Javits	Richards
Case	Johnson	Rivers
Chatham	Jonas	Rooney
Chelf	Jones,	Roosevelt
Chipfield	Hamilton C.	Sabath
Chudoff	Jones,	St. George
Clemente	Woodrow W.	Sasser
Cole, N. Y.	Judd	Schwabe
Cotton	Kearney	Scott, Hardie
Coudert	Kearns	Scudder
Crosser	Kelley, Pa.	Shafer
Dawson	Kelly, N. Y.	Short
DeGraffenried	Kennedy	Sieminski
Dempey	Keogh	Smith, Wis.
Dingell	Kirwan	Spence
Donohue	Klein	Stanley
Donovan	Lane	Steed
Durham	Latham	Stigler
Eaton	LeCompte	Taylor
Evins	Lesinski	Teague
Fallon	Lyle	Towe
Fellows	McCormack	Vall
Fine	McGregor	Weichel
Flood	McVey	Wheeler
Frazier	Madden	Wier
Fulton	Magee	Wigglesworth
Furcolo	Mansfield	Wilson, Ind.
Garmatz	Mason	Wolverton
Gary	Meador	Wood, Ga.
Gillette	Merron	Woodruff
Goodwin	Miller, Calif.	
Gordon	Miller, N. Y.	

So the Senate joint resolution was not agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Havenner for, with Mr. Allen of California against.

Mr. Carnahan for, with Mr. LeCompte against.

Mr. Byrne of New York for, with Mr. Reed of Illinois against.

Mr. Kelley of Pennsylvania for, with Mr. Wolverton against.

Mr. Flood for, with Mr. Towe against.

Mr. Keogh for, with Mr. Auchincloss against.

Mr. Breen for, with Mr. Eaton against.

Mr. Magee for, with Mr. Buffett against.

Mr. Jackson of Washington for, with Mr. Coudert against.

Mr. Murphy for, with Mr. Taylor against.

Mr. Patman for, with Mr. Short against.

Mr. Garmatz for, with Mr. Leonard W. Hall against.

Mrs. Kelly of New York for, with Mr. Halleck against.

Mr. Patten for, with Mr. Herter against.

Mr. Roosevelt for, with Mr. Jonas against.

Mr. Preston for, with Mr. Kearney against.

Mr. Camp for, with Mr. Hand against.

Mr. Rooney for, with Mr. Gillette against.

Mr. Dingell for, with Mr. McGregor against.

Mr. Clemente for, with Mr. Mason against.

Mr. Quinn for, with Mr. Miller of New York against.

Mr. Teague for, with Mr. Latham against.

Mr. O'Toole for, with Mr. Kearns against.

Mr. Morrison for, with Mrs. St. George against.

Mr. Mansfield for, with Mr. Goodwin against.

Mr. Miller of California for, with Mr. Fellows against.

Mr. Klein for, with Mr. Chipfield against.

Mr. Anfuso for, with Mr. Bender against.

Mr. deGraffenried for, with Mr. Reed of New York against.

Mr. Fine for, with Mr. Woodruff against.

Mr. Heller for, with Mr. McVey against.

Mr. Heffernan for, with Mr. Hardie Scott against.

Mr. Buckley for, with Mr. Vall against.

Mr. Chudoff for, with Mr. Wheeler against.

Mr. Green for, with Mr. Wood of Georgia against.

Mr. Gordon for, with Mr. Abbitt against.

Mr. Granahan for, with Mr. Gary against.

Mr. Hart for, with Mr. Harrison of Virginia against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Evins with Mr. Brownson.

Mr. Fallon with Mr. Cole of New York.

Mr. Frazier with Mr. Merrow.

Mr. Morgan with Mr. Scudder.

Mr. Madden with Mr. Shafer.

Mr. Lesinski with Mr. Smith of Wisconsin.

Mr. Hébert with Mr. Weichel.

Mr. Battle with Mr. Wigglesworth.

Mr. Albert with Mr. Fulton.

Mr. O'Neill with Mr. Cotton.

Mr. Sasser with Mr. Schwabe.

Mr. Stigler with Mr. Morton.

Mr. Wier with Mr. Hoffman of Illinois.

Mr. HALE changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

Mr. HAGEN changed his vote from "yea" to "nay."

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

The doors were opened.

On motion of Mr. Brown of Ohio, a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

T. L. MORROW

Mr. CELLER submitted a conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 1424) for the relief of T. L. Morrow.

FREE POSTAGE FOR MEMBERS OF THE
ARMED FORCES

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 4393) to extend for 2 years the period during which free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in Korea and other specified areas shall be in effect.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 2 of the act entitled "An act to provide free postage for members of the Armed Forces of the United States in specified areas," approved July 12, 1950 (Public Law 609, 81st Cong.), is hereby amended by striking out "June 30, 1951" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1953."

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is a second demanded?

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

By unanimous consent a second was considered as ordered.

Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on July 12, 1950, an act was approved providing free first-class mail privileges sent by members of the Armed Forces of the United States while on active duty or in the active service of the Armed Forces of the United States in Korea, and such other areas as the President of the United States might hereafter designate as combat zones or areas of military operations to any person in the United States including the Territories and possessions thereof.

The legislation also provided that the free mailing privileges above-granted should become effective upon the date of enactment of this act and should continue until June 30, 1950, unless terminated at an earlier date by concurrent resolution of the Congress or by direction of the President.

The bill before the House for consideration merely amends this act so as to strike out "June 30, 1951" and insert in lieu thereof "June 30, 1953." We hope of course that the war in Korea may be brought to a successful conclusion long before that time, but there must be some termination date inserted by the amendment, for the present act expires on June 30 of this year. I am sure every Member of this House is highly in favor of continuing the present free first-class mail privilege to the members of our Armed Forces in Korea.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, this legislation has the unanimous approval of all the members of the House Committee on the Post Office and Civil Service. There was no objection on the part of anyone who came before our committee. It is needed legislation; it is fair and will, I am sure, have the unanimous approval of the membership of this House.

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I yield to the distinguished gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. CANFIELD. I ask the gentleman from Kansas if the President has taken any action to designate certain theaters of operation so that the boys will have the frank under this amendment.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Of course, this particular legislation has not yet been

approved. It is merely extension of present law.

Mr. CANFIELD. I understood that the bill amended existing law by continuing it further.

Mr. REES of Kansas. The gentleman is right. It continues existing law.

Mr. CANFIELD. My question now is whether the President has designated any areas under the former law.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Only the Korean area so far as I am informed.

Mr. CANFIELD. How about the boys serving, for instance, in Japan in the army of occupation?

Mr. REES of Kansas. I am quite sure they will be included, along with Korea as a part of the theater of operation.

Mr. CANFIELD. How about the boys serving in Germany in the army of occupation?

Mr. REES of Kansas. They will be included under this bill only if Germany is declared a theater of operation.

Mr. CANFIELD. Is it not true that during the Second World War all members of the Armed Forces had this privilege?

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct.

Mr. CANFIELD. They do not have it today, do they?

Mr. REES of Kansas. That is correct.

Mr. CANFIELD. They will not have it in the United States under this bill?

Mr. REES of Kansas. No; they will not under this legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge the support of the Members for this legislation, without which the free mailing privilege of our troops in Korea would expire on the 30th of this month. I am informed that this mail service for the troops is working out entirely satisfactorily and that all mail sent from Korea is sent by air to this country. With such vast distances to cover it is virtually a necessity that mail go by air.

I have received a large volume of mail from people all over the country urging a reduction in the air parcel post rates for parcels they send to their sons fighting in Korea. Much of this mail comes to me since I introduced a bill which would reduce the present air parcel post rates by 50 percent for those parcels weighing less than 5 pounds addressed for delivery to military personnel in Korea. My bill, H. R. 3742, should receive priority for early consideration.

I realize the Post Office Department is operating at a deficit, but, in my judgment, it is much more equitable to reduce the postal rate on parcels weighing less than 5 pounds going to troops in Korea than to continue to pay increased subsidy for second- and third-class mail which are now being carried at a large deficit. For example, in second-class mail we are paying \$20,000,000 more in subsidies this year than was paid last year. The cost of my bill would be only a fraction of this increased cost we are bearing for people who are receiving their newspapers and magazines and can read them in the comfort of their own homes. Furthermore, the cost of my bill would be a mere fraction of the \$135,000,000 in subsidies which we paid for the handling of circulars and advertising matter sent through the mail last year as third-class mail.

My bill would not increase the postal deficit for the reason that the Post Office Department is not charged for carrying these parcels beyond the ports of embarkation. Such transportation is furnished by the Air Force in most instances.

During the last war, for example, the Department realized in 1 year—1945—approximately \$90,000,000 in profit on air mail going to our men in the Armed Forces. The reason for this profit is that they do not have the expensive distribution costs that they pay in the individual delivery on other mail.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ARMSTRONG].

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, I wish to endorse the remarks of the two leaders of this committee, and commend especially the distinguished chairman for his remark that we all hope this war in Korea may be brought to a successful conclusion before the 2 years have expired. I think most of us would have been more gratified had he added that this war be brought to a successful conclusion with victory.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. CAMP. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. JACKSON].

Mr. JACKSON of California. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Thomas Mann, the eminent German author, is one of the world's most renowned literary luminaries and a resident of the district which I have the honor to represent. On the rise of Adolf Hitler, Mr. Mann sought, and was granted, political refuge in this country. It was presumed that in seeking sanctuary Mr. Mann sought not only to escape the slavery which Hitlerism would have imposed upon artists and other independent thinkers everywhere, but every other form of degradation and intellectual bondage as well.

However, with the passage of the years, it has become increasingly evident that the Stalinist form of physical and mental bondage holds no terrors for my distinguished constituent. To the contrary, Mr. Mann has become one of the world's foremost apologists for Stalin and company. Politically, Mr. Mann indicates a preference for those on the far left, and he rarely misses an occasion to eulogize the mental strait-jacket performances of fellow apologists.

On May 22, 1951, Mr. Mann sent warm and cordial birthday greetings to an east-German Stalinist literary hack by the name of Becher. Mr. Becher's chief claim to fame would appear to be his consistent ability to tongue the boots of his political superiors. An example of Becher's literary capacity and intellectual honesty appears at par when he says, "How happy must be the letter 'T' as it is permitted to form a letter in the name of Stalin."

While none will deny that Mr. Mann is a literary giant, many will question his good judgment and his political wisdom. Some may even go so far as to question his loyalty to the principles of personal freedom of action under the law. Mr. Mann, under the laws governing our free society here in these United

States, has the high privilege of existence under the Stars and Stripes. He is permitted a sacred and envied space in the ranks of free men and women who are devoted to individual liberty, and who mean to maintain that liberty at the cost of what Winston Churchill called blood, sweat, and tears. Thousands of lives have already been lost in the mortal struggle against international communism and the leaders of that godless crusade. Mr. Becher is an artist whose devotion to Stalin and to communism is unquestioned and universally accepted. The American people do not share Mr. Mann's high regard for Mr. Becher, and the way of life to which he pays such high tribute. Our eminent guest within the gates of what we Americans consider to be a land of liberty and justice, will do well to lard his obvious sympathies for communism and Communists with a few strips of common sense and common gratitude. Mr. Mann should remember that guests who complain about the fare at the table of their host are seldom invited to another meal.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to include in the Appendix of the RECORD an article appearing in the June issue of New Leader magazine, titled "Thomas Mann and the Commissar." The article by Eugene Tillinger should receive the thoughtful consideration of every citizen dedicated to the maintenance of intellectual honesty and moral integrity.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

THE CHIEF OF ARMY ENGINEERS LOBBIES FOR THE ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY AND POWER PROJECT

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. VAN ZANDT. Mr. Speaker, I had occasion recently to call the attention of the House to the lobbying activities of the Army engineers in connection with the proposed St. Lawrence seaway and power project.

Now, I want to call attention to a statement credited to Major General Pick, Chief of the Army Engineers, which should be of interest to every Member of this body.

I have in my hand an article from the June 5 issue of the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Journal. It is written by Fred G. Eaton of that staff and it describes a dinner given at Cornwall, Ontario, to the members of the House Public Works Committee who recently made an inspection trip of the proposed St. Lawrence project. At this dinner, speeches were made by the committee chairman, Mr. BUCKLEY of New York, by General Pick, and presumably by others. The writer is somewhat critical of the delivery of the

chairman of the Public Works Committee of the House of Representatives, but I shall not go into that. Here is what he said of General Pick:

General Pick was much quieter and more effective. In his mild southern drawl, the general made the point most effectively.

Then Mr. Eaton proceeds to quote General Pick as follows:

"Any group or individual who allows selfish interests or motives to destroy these two great nations will have to answer to his own Maker," the chief of engineers declared.

Mr. Eaton said:

And that is just what anyone who opposes the seaway is doing, he believes.

Then directly quoting General Pick again, Mr. Eaton proceeds:

We must have steel to take care of our oncoming needs. We need this waterway. We can't get sufficient steel without it and I will stake my reputation as an engineer and truthful person on that.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention to Mr. Eaton's statement—

And that is just what anyone who opposes the seaway is doing, he—General Pick—believes.

In other words, General Pick believes that those of us who oppose this economic monstrosity are "allowing selfish interests or motives to destroy" the United States and Canada.

Mr. Eaton does not give General Pick's own words to justify the statement that this is what the general believes, but I am told by those who heard him, that his words fully justified Mr. Eaton's conclusion.

I am convinced, Mr. Speaker, that General Pick is referring to a majority of the Members of this body who oppose the St. Lawrence seaway and power project. As a matter of fact, General Pick is deliberately insulting them and I think it is time he should be called to account.

In passing I think we should also be interested in General Pick's statement that he will stake his reputation as an engineer and truthful person on the need of the waterway to get sufficient steel for this country.

In the light of the indisputable facts, I think we may well question both his reputation as an engineer and truthful person, because the promoters of the Labrador-Quebec ore reserves have said time and again, that they plan to bring in 10,000,000 tons of ore a year by 1957 over present transportation facilities and this justifies their investment.

These selfish promoters contend they need the subsidized waterway to bring in an additional 10,000,000 tons 20 years from now on a competitive basis with other iron ores at midwest steel centers. This 20,000,000 tons is the capacity of the 360-mile railroad which they are having to build through the Canadian wilds. They have no plans for a greater capacity, yet General Pick wants to build them a waterway that in the final analysis would cost American taxpayers more than a billion dollars. This 20,000,000 tons will compare with the more than 125,000,000 tons of ore we will be using 20 years from now; indeed, it is about the amount we are using now.

Mr. Speaker, the great majority of the steel operators, those who produce 75 percent of this country's steel, are not interested in the Labrador-Quebec ore or in the St. Lawrence waterway.

I suppose General Pick is applying his engineering knowledge against the statement of Mr. Fairless of United States Steel, that the steel industry faces no ore scarcity, and that of Mr. Eugene Grace, of Bethlehem Steel Co., that the St. Lawrence seaway is not essential to bringing in Labrador-Quebec ore.

As I have said many times before, the St. Lawrence seaway and power project is being sought by only five of the smaller steel companies who have invested in the Canadian project and who produce only 25 percent of the country's steel, and with them it is strictly a proposition of competition in marketing their ores, not one of meeting an ore scarcity.

Mr. Eaton's article in the June 5, 1951, issue of the Ogdensburg (N. Y.) Journal, follows:

JUNKETING CONGRESSMEN BOOST SEAWAY IN CORNWALL SPEECHES

Iron ore and steel. Iron ore and steel.

This theme was repeated like strokes on an anvil as speaker after speaker endorsed the St. Lawrence seaway last night at Cornwall.

The occasion was a dinner for members of the House Public Works Committee who are touring the site of the proposed seaway development.

Representative CHARLES BUCKLEY, Democrat, New York, chairman of the committee, declared it would be "seaway and power project or nothing." Maj. Gen. Lewis A. Pick, Chief of Army Engineers, implied that such a stand was needlessly dogmatic. But both hammered at the necessity for the seaway so that the United States and Canada would have sufficient iron ore.

They were talking about the iron ore fields that have been discovered in Labrador, huge deposits which could easily meet the needs of both nations—if the ore can be economically transported to the steel industry of the Midwest.

BUCKLEY, one-time foe of the project, described the committee's visit to the Mesabi range, prime source of iron ore today. He declared that he was convinced that the high-grade ore would not last more than "7 or 8 years."

Thus if the seaway is not built, the United States and Canada will run short of steel upon which their economy is based.

But, he shouted, "it will be seaway and power or nothing." This was a slap at the repeated requests of the Dewey administration to go ahead and develop the power jointly with the Province of Ontario.

BUCKLEY said that "most of my committee wants what I want. They want the seaway and they want the power."

The committee will vote on sending seaway legislation to the House for consideration on its return to Washington.

BUCKLEY was loud in his convictions, using all the tricks of the politician to influence his audience. One would have thought he was addressing the House, instead of an international group gathered for dinner.

General Pick was much quieter and more effective. In his mild southern drawl, the general made the point most effectively.

"Any group or individual who allows selfish interests or motives to destroy these two great nations will have to answer to his own maker," the Chief of Engineers declared.

And that is just what anyone who opposes the seaway is doing, he believes.

"We must have steel to take care of our oncoming needs. We need this waterway."

We can't get sufficient steel without it and I will stake my reputation as an engineer and truthful person on that."

He continued that the steel industry could be moved east of the Appalachians and gather its ores from Venezuela and from Labrador by sea, but he pointed out the vast economic dislocation that would result.

His voice sharpened as he concluded:

"The chairman (BUCKLEY) said all or nothing. That isn't, in my opinion, good enough to last us 50 years."

Mr. Speaker, in the city of Omaha, Nebr., General Pick, Chief of the Army Engineers, is continuing his lobbying activities at the expense of the American taxpayers. General Pick is appearing before the First Governor's Conference of Inland America at Omaha, Nebr., a conference financed by the M. A. Hanna Steel Co., one of the five small Midwest steel companies advocating the St. Lawrence seaway and power project.

It is interesting to note that no one has been invited to the Governor's Conference unless he favors the St. Lawrence project.

SPAIN

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAVIN. Mr. Speaker, recently in the debate on the wheat-for-India legislation, Speaker RAYBURN emphasized the fact that we need friends all over the world. I heartily agree with his statement.

Therefore, I cannot understand why the administration continues to resist making a friend and ally of Spain. A nation which is definitely anti-Communist and which has indicated willingness to join the United States in the defense of liberty-loving countries of the world.

In a recent speech in Detroit, Spain's Ambassador, José de Lequerica, stated that—

Spain is prepared to resist the Communist aggressors and to contribute the necessary military force which, in union with others, will create such a mass of dynamic force * * * that they (the Reds) will be little inclined to carry through their plans.

Why Spain is not given more consideration by the State Department I am unable to say. Last September a loan of \$65,000,000 was approved by the Congress. However, I understand that only one-third of that amount has been granted.

Certainly Spain should be taken into the proposed military defense assistance program, the ECA, and the point 4 program. They would be a logical and valuable ally.

In my report of January 22, 1951, on my European trip, I stated:

I am thoroughly convinced that the defense of Western Europe requires the immediate participation of Spain and the utilization of strategic air bases in that country. From a military standpoint we cannot afford longer to neglect so valuable a potential ally as Spain. I hope that the exchange of Ambassadors between the two countries will be followed, in the near future, by the inclusion of Spain within the defense organi-

zation of Western Europe; and I am convinced that by such action we can obtain a much greater return, in military terms, for our expenditures than we are receiving in certain other countries.

On several occasions, in the well of this Chamber, and elsewhere, I have urged that Spain be joined in the alliance for the protection of Europe and for the preservation of freedom-loving peoples of the world. With all the vehemence at my command, I have pointed to the failure of the President and his Secretary of State to negotiate with Spain and our European allies in an effort to incorporate that country into the North Atlantic Pact. If such a conference could not be arranged, or if actual negotiations should be had but fail, then I urge the alternative of a separate armament agreement between the United States and Spain similar to that which we now enjoy with Portugal. Indeed, the agreement with Portugal is recognized as being quite useless unless Spain is included as a partner.

Today, I want to present to this body the impelling reasons why Spain should be made a full partner in the defense of Western Europe. I want also to touch upon the resources of that country and point out to you its strategic military potentials.

Oh, I know that ideological thinking has caused us to shun a nation with whose form of government and with whose internal policies we cannot and do not agree. I know too that, pursuant to action taken by the United Nations Organization, we and other nations cut off diplomatic relations with Spain. But I am happy in the thought that the first step in restoring those relations has been taken in the appointment of Stanton Griffis as American Ambassador to Madrid. Ladies and gentlemen, I say to you that, in this crisis, when the shadow of the great black bear is looming ever larger and more forebodingly over the continent of Europe, we need to give primary consideration to military security.

What kind of business is this? We do not hesitate to make common cause with Tito. Tito—who denounced capitalistic governments and, in particular, the United States of America. Well, I am willing to make medicine with Tito. If we are ever to get into a brawl on the Continent, paraphrasing General Eisenhower, I want to be certain that Tito is swinging chairs on our side. But if we join as partners with Tito, why not with Franco? While we were doling out billions all over the world, Spain asked for nothing and received nothing. Spain has never been on our relief rolls.

Spain has substantial potentialities and her people possess the spirit and will to resist the further spread of communism. She successfully resisted communism in a bloody and grueling civil war which cost hundreds of thousands of lives and left her almost prostrate. Yes, if ever we should again become involved in Europe, I want both Yugoslavia and Spain swinging chairs on our side.

Last fall, I visited the Iberian Peninsula. I saw at first hand many things that enlisted my interest and caused

me to wonder what kind of a diplomacy is it that disdains to avail America of an invaluable contribution that could be made to our great plans for defense. I wonder what passed through General Eisenhower's mind when recently, he flew from Portugal to Italy over the high plateaus and snow-capped mountains of Spain? Can it be doubted that he gave much thought to the important role Spain could play in the defense plans for Western Europe?

The star of Spain has risen and descended. Following the discovery of America by Columbus, an Italian sailing under the flag of Ferdinand and Isabella, the fortunes of Spain expanded until the sun never set on her soil: South, Central, and North America; settlements in the Mediterranean; colonies in the Far East. Then, with the destruction of the great armada in 1588, not by Britain's might, but by a great storm of the sea, off the coast of Ireland, the decline of Spain as a world power commenced. During the period from 1810 to 1825, she lost all of her colonies on the American Continent. The Spanish-American War in 1898 ended with the loss of her remaining significant colonies: Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines.

SPAIN AND HER COLONIAL AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS

But though Spain disappeared from the scene as a world power, she occupies, nonetheless, a most strategic position in any defense plans for Europe. The mainland, consisting of the Iberian Peninsula, affords a natural bastion, which can serve either in the defense of the southwest of Europe, or as an assembly area from where a counterattack could be launched. The Pyrenees Mountains to the north form a natural barrier through which ground troops could be moved only with great difficulty. Spain holds a protectorate over Spanish Morocco which lies just across the Straits of Gibraltar in North Africa and is so situated as to prove of highly significant strategic value in the control of that corridor that leads from the Atlantic to the Mediterranean. Think what the control of the Straits of Gibraltar meant to us in World War II. Unmolested, our fleets passed through this corridor, including the mighty task forces which captured Oran and Algiers.

Further lending itself to control of the Mediterranean, Spain possesses the Balearic Islands. Off the northwest coast of Africa, she has the important Canary Islands, on which is located Spain's only important oil refinery. Scattered along the west coast of the African Continent, on and off the mainland, are the following colonies: The Territory of Ifni, the Spanish Western Sahara, the Spanish Guinea, and the Islands of Fernando Po, Annobon, Corisco and the Elobeyes.

Thus, it will be seen that not only is Spain strategically situated for any plan to protect Western Europe and the Mediterranean, but also could make most valuable contributions in the plan to defend all of Africa, a continent which is presently furnishing us with indispensable strategic materials essential in war production and in the development of

atomic energy in all its forms. Governor Dewey, of New York, recently, before the joint Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees, laid primary emphasis on the importance of these strategic materials. He stated that were these important supplies to be cut off the wheels of American industry generally would slowly grind to a halt. His information, he stated, had been gathered from highly informed and reliable sources. In the Washington Evening Star of April 12, 1951, appears an editorial based upon a bulletin issued by the National Geographic Society telling of the discovery of an enormous mountain of tin in the Belgian Congo. The editorial goes on to say that Africa has long furnished to the world cobalt, industrial diamonds, coal, zinc, cadmium, lead, silver, platinum, palladium, and gold. Africa also has fabulous copper resources and half of the world's known supply of uranium ore. The United States is dependent on Africa and the Far East for furnishing of most of these metals.

Moreover, Africa has long been regarded by military strategists as indispensable in any world-wide plan of defense for Western Europe and the Americas. It must be plain to everyone that Spanish possessions would play a most invaluable role in such plans.

HARBOR, HIGHWAY, AND RAIL FACILITIES

Large, adequate seaports are located at Barcelona, Bilbao, Valencia, and Seville; 11 lesser ports are also located on the mainland. All the colonies possess fair port and harbor facilities.

Spain has some 10,500 miles of railroads, much of it constructed at great cost through difficult terrain. About half of the mileage is wide-gage, and the remainder of varying gages. Three lines pass through the Pyrenees into France. Spain needs help in standardizing her rails, needs new equipment, and her system needs reorganization. American ingenuity and perhaps American financial help by way of loan could be of assistance in solving these problems.

Because of the inadequacy of her railroads, highways are of greatest importance in Spain. Some 50,000 miles of roads radiate from Madrid to all seaports. These roads are only in fair condition and are not kept in the best state of repair, but they would play an important part in any logistic military plans.

AIRFIELDS AND AIR POWER

In commercial aviation, Spain is already playing an important role as a traffic base between the East and the West. The airports of Madrid and Barcelona have become important communication centers for Europe and North and South American lines, which connect all of Europe with Africa, Asia, and the Americas. Internal aviation service has been greatly improved and airfields generally are being modernized.

A new military airstrip accommodating large aircraft was opened in Madrid in February of this year. It can accommodate aircraft of 150 tons. This installation has military value. Other airfields capable of handling heavy aircraft are located at Barajas, at Barcelona, Seville, Bilbao, and Valencia. All

of these have important military potentials.

Near Antiago de la Ribera on the Mediterranean, there is a huge air training reservation with very substantial accommodations and facilities for air cadets.

Important airports are located at Melilla in North Africa, the Canary Islands, Guando in Los Palinas and Los Rodeos in Tauerife, all of which are of great strategic importance as links with the continent of Africa.

COMMUNICATIONS FACILITIES

Spain is supplied with a nation-wide telephone and telegraph system. Government-owned radio reaches to all sections of the country. International cable and radio-telegraph facilities, largely controlled by American and British capital, connect Spain with New York, Buenos Aires and the British Isles. These become important considerations in any military planning.

INDUSTRIAL CAPACITY AND POTENTIALS

It is well known, of course, that much poverty prevails in Spain, but it is nevertheless true that she has important resources and industrial facilities, and that she possesses substantial potential capacities which, with assistance, could be developed. There are some 2,570 cotton textile mills in Spain, which process some 100,000 metric tons of cotton annually. She produces an average annual cotton crop of close to 20,000 bales of 220 kilograms each.

Spain produces and processes a substantial amount of wool, rayon, and jute. She produces annually some 135,000 metric tons of paper and processes some 8,000 tons of rubber.

The iron and steel industry, while relatively small, is heavily concentrated and does fairly well in supplying domestic needs.

The engineering industry is highly developed. Spain constructs locomotives, rolling stock, and other railway material. The industry produces steam engines, internal combustion engines, cranes, bicycles, sewing machines, textile machinery, some machine tools, small arms, artillery and other heavy armament, steam and motor rollers, agricultural machinery, refrigeration plants, and typewriters. Shipbuilding facilities exist at Bilbao, Cadiz, Valencia, and at the national naval yard. Some electric appliances are produced but insufficient to meet domestic requirements.

The chemical industry of Spain is important. The principal chemicals produced are superphosphates, hydrochloric, sulfuric and nitric acids; caustic soda; sulfur; calcium carbide; sulfate of ammonia; copper sulfate; and common salt. Explosives, dyestuffs, and pharmaceutical products are also manufactured in substantial quantity.

Other industries of Spain include the manufacture of tiles, earthenware, glassware, bricks, furniture, and leather, as well as flour milling and sugar refining.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

Of course, agriculture is the basis of Spain's economy. Before the revolution,

the country was self-supporting in most essential foodstuffs. And agricultural products accounted for approximately two-thirds of Spain's exports. But Spain's greatest wealth, her soil, has been depleted by failure to maintain a fertilizer program. In addition, she has been hard hit by droughts since 1945—droughts that have served to deplete her crops and her hydroelectric power sources.

SIGNIFICANCE OF SPANISH ECONOMY

I trust my colleagues will not regard this hurried review of the economic resources of Spain as a pedantic lecture on things that most people should know. But I am attempting to bring into focus all the contributions Spain could make were she to be incorporated into the defense of Western Europe. Spain needs to be strengthened economically. If we are to continue the Marshall plan, the military assistance plan, and, mayhap, a point 4 plan, then I insist that assistance should be given to Spain's economy, in order that she may become a stronger partner, either as a member of the North Atlantic Pact or in separate alliance with Portugal and the United States of America.

MILITARY POTENTIALS

I have dwelt on the strategic advantages to be gained by an alliance with Spain. I now wish to present to the House the actual and potential military contributions Spain could make in the way of war matériel and manpower.

The Spanish Army is the largest non-Communist fighting force in Europe today. It has 422,000 men in 22 divisions. It is estimated that, if necessary, they could put 2,000,000 men in the field. Spain's infantry demonstrated beyond peradventure, in the civil war, its capacity for tough fighting. Its army is composed chiefly of peasants who can operate in the field without too much in the way of refined equipment, food, or transportation. Even so, the soldiers of the Spanish Army are well-fed and clothed. The Spanish arsenals produce enough machine guns, Mauser rifles, and revolvers, but the army is deficient in heavy artillery, tanks, and support.

In the matter of officer strength, Spain maintains a most commendable training program. Most university students are required to do 2 months' summer training over a period of years in order to become reserve commissioned officers and in order to hold those commissions, or to advance to higher grades.

Spain's Navy is old and of little consequence. Likewise her air force, though she presently has some 1,500 trained pilots with a small number of antiquated aircraft.

Having said this, however, I wish to emphasize to the Members of the House that Spain has an estimated potential military manpower of 2,000,000 men, and if well trained, equipped, and supplied, they could furnish one of the greatest contributions to the defense of Western Europe of any of the nations joined in the effort to stem the spread of the communistic menace. And, remember, Spain has several hundred

thousand seasoned combat veterans—veterans of the terrible civil war. This fact alone would insure that her contributions would be invaluable.

LET'S MAKE SPAIN OUR ALLY

And so I say, let us make Spain our ally—an ally in the North Atlantic Pact or an ally under separate agreement with the United States and Portugal. An ally to help maintain the peace, but an ally, too, in the event of war which we seek to avoid. Who, more than Spain, has experienced the meaning and significance of communism? Spain is the one nation of Western Europe today which has demonstrated the will to fight and repulse the incursion of communism.

The Spaniards know that, standing alone, and in the present state of their armament, they could not resist for long even with the great natural barrier of the Pyrenees, and no matter how desperate and heroic their resistance might be.

I know that Spain is asking, "How can we save ourselves?" I believe General Eisenhower has come to symbolize the iron will to resist, and that the United States has come to symbolize the arsenal that can insure peace or that can turn that resistance to victory should the situation demand.

We need alliance with Spain because of her strategic geographical advantages. We need alliance with Spain because of her resources and facilities. We need alliance with Spain because of her trained and reserve military manpower. We need alliance with Spain to assist in keeping available to us the strategic materials found in Africa, and to insure air lanes across that continent. We need alliance with Spain, above all things, because of her indomitable will to resist the aggression that threatens Europe and the rest of the freedom-loving peoples of the world.

PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S SPEECH ON INFLATION

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CURTIS of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I have received many letters from my constituents back home asking for my views on President Truman's message asking for economic controls, given on Thursday, June 14. The following are the comments that I have made to my people.

I listened very intently Thursday night, June 14, to President Truman's speech on inflation.

I noted with regret that, instead of trying to unify the country, he proceeded to castigate certain large segments of our peoples. He used the National Association of Manufacturers as his whipping boy again. Well, I do not think the National Association of Manufacturers is always on the right track, but I certainly have respect for their judgment just as I have respect for the judgment

of our great labor leaders, farm leaders and leaders in other segments of our society.

Furthermore, even when their views conflict, which is quite often, I do not believe that one would find more or less sincerity or patriotism in any particular one of these groups. I would expect the President to reach this same conclusion. I further noted that President Truman used deception in his speech to the American public. He castigated the people who wanted to take off controls back in 1946. Well, certain people's memory may be short, but I think most recall that it was President Truman himself who took off controls 2 months before the Eightieth Congress met for the first time in January 1947. He may castigate the NAM or other groups for giving him bad advice, but to be honest, he should have stated it that way. He and he alone assumed the responsibility for taking off controls. Personally, I think controls should have come off and I believe this could have been accomplished successfully if the President had properly performed his job.

But this is water over the dam. It does not help solve our present problems. And that is what the President should have directed our attention to, alone.

First of all, in talking about the need for controls and the continuance of the present emergency, the President said not one word about the basic force lying behind inflation—the \$260,000,000,000 Federal debt. A \$260,000,000,000 Federal debt means that we have extended credit, issued paper money, to the extent of \$260,000,000,000 beyond the normal credit existing in our private-enterprise system. This is bound to bring inflation. To stop it we must cut to the bone Federal expenditures and start paying off the Federal debt, at least not increase it. We cannot buy everything we might want to buy tomorrow. You and I have to plan when we can afford to buy an icebox or an automobile. We may have to put it off for a year or two. Well, if we are to beat inflation, so must our Federal Government put off buying what it cannot afford this year.

We must, of course, buy what is necessary for national defense, but even here, intelligence prescribes that we schedule our buying. It is not the people who are at fault for inflation. It is the Federal Government in its spending program, and President Truman said not one word about cutting Federal expenditures or balancing the budget in his speech.

All he said was he wanted more controls. Well, controls simply put the lid on the steaming saucepan. If you do not lower or douse the fire under the saucepan, no lid will keep the steam in. In fact, you may get an explosion.

I am against controls unless we hit at the fire causing inflation at the same time. I am in favor of extending the power of the President to impose controls across the board—which powers he has now had for almost 8 months—so that he can immediately impose controls when he douses the fire. But I do so with great fear, because if the fire is allowed to burn, imposition of controls will

be a very dangerous and very ineffective procedure. The power to control is a terrible power. It should be applied only with the greatest of caution and wisdom. A wise man, if he did request this power, would request it with humility and prayer, not with arrogance, blame and bluster.

SPECIAL ORDER GRANTED

Mr. BENNETT of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 30 minutes on Tuesday, June 26, 1951, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered.

FUR LABELING

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 256 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the House resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2321) to protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of fur products and furs. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and continue not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the consideration of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the bill to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield 20 minutes to the gentlemen from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH] and I now yield myself 5 minutes.

Mr. Speaker, House Resolution 256 makes in order H. R. 2321, a bill to protect the consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of fur products and furs. The bill is designed to protect the consumers and others from widespread abuses arising out of the frequent practice of the fur trade of using, in advertisements and otherwise, in a false and misleading manner, foreign animal names and glamorous, fictitious designations for furs and fur products. It requires further that when furs or fur products are advertised in such commerce or after having been shipped and received in such commerce, these vital facts be truthfully stated in the advertising.

The bill makes it unlawful and declares it an unfair and deceptive act and practice within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act to market in interstate or foreign commerce either furs or fur products which are not respectively invoiced and labeled to show the true name of the animal, and other factual information affecting the value of both furs and fur products.

The fur trade is a large and growing segment of American business. Latest

available figures indicate that the American public is buying the output of this industry at the rate of \$500,000,000 a year. While furs are natural products, they are peculiarly susceptible to dyeing and other manipulations and processing which tend to change their appearance. Such manipulations are commonly undertaken for the purpose of simulating more expensive furs in appearance. This practice makes it easily possible for the purchasing public to be misled and deceived. This legislation will go far toward protecting consumers.

This bill was previously passed in the Eighty-first Congress, I believe, by a substantial majority. The rule provides for 1-hour general debate, to be equally divided between the majority and minority.

Mr. Speaker, I know of no objection to it, and I ask for its adoption.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may desire.

Mr. Speaker, H. R. 2321 is, as the gentleman from New York has stated, quite similar, if not almost identical, to bills which have previously been reported to the House no less than three times. On one occasion the bill was actually passed by the House.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. WILLIS. Have not significant amendments been offered to this bill making it quite unlike the bill adopted in the last Congress with reference to the simulation clause?

Mr. ELLSWORTH. I will say to the gentleman, I have not studied the bill meticulously along that line, but I am informed that the bill is substantially the same as previously reported. In general debate I am sure the gentleman's question can be completely answered.

I recall having been present during hearings on this bill in the previous Congress in the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and from that experience I am well aware of the need for legislation of this kind. I recall in those hearings we had a witness talking to us, giving testimony, and he mentioned a trade name "jungle mink raccoon." Upon questioning by the committee it was revealed that there was nothing with reference to the jungle in connection with that particular fur. So that part of the name was considered to be misleading. Then it was developed that the fur certainly did not come from mink or any member of the mink family, so that part of the trade name of that particular fur was ruled out. Then, of course, that left the word "raccoon," so one member of the committee said to the witness:

"Well, I assume then the fur is raccoon," whereupon the witness said:

"No, Congressman, as a matter of fact, the fur is rabbit."

That sort of thing has gone on in the fur trade for some time and I assume is still going on. Consumers are being misled when they purchase furs in many, many instances, so it seemed to the committee that it was high time to pass leg-

islation to protect the consumer against misbranding and mislabeling.

As I recall it, the legitimate fur trade, the dealers in furs who are part of that industry and conduct their businesses entirely legitimately, have no objection to this legislation.

Further, may I say that the committee was unanimous in reporting this bill. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I urge the adoption of the rule.

Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky for a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

Mr. GOLDEN. Mr. Speaker, the Congress of the United States should at the present session do everything possible to make certain that we pass an amended and improved Railroad Retirement Act.

Mr. Speaker, I have the privilege and honor of representing a very large number of men and women who live in the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky who are employees of railroad companies.

It is my duty as the representative and spokesman for this fine group of American citizens to represent their best interests in urging this present Congress to speed up its action on an amended railroad retirement bill so as to insure its enactment at the present session of Congress.

In order that the entire membership of the Congress may be well acquainted with the underlying facts which support a new act I wish to bring before you and urge your serious consideration of the following:

The first year I represented my people I made a very thorough study of the existing laws pertaining to the Railroad Retirement Act. For a period of 2 months, as time would permit, I tried to learn everything I could about the history and the practical application of the act which became a law in 1937, and also the amendments since that date.

It will first be remembered that this huge fund of money was created by the men themselves by taking a portion of their wages each month and setting it aside to build up a fund to guarantee to them and their dependents security when supplemented by an equal amount from their employers created the fund to which these men look for their annuities to assist their dependents in case they pass away, and to guarantee to them pensions and annuities when they retire. It should be well known by every Member of Congress that the payment of pensions and annuities does not come from the taxpayers of America, but that the fund in reality belongs to these men and their dependents under the law of the Federal Government.

To begin with, I learned that over the years this fund had grown and accumulated as is set forth in this table.

Up to June 1938 collections from the men and railroad companies amounted

to \$150,477,279, and from this fund there had been paid out in benefits \$87,169,151.

The following figures in this table give the amount of receipts and the payments made out of the fund for each year:

	Receipts	Payments
1938-39.....	\$109,256,540	\$107,131,438
1939-40.....	120,966,719	114,025,141
1940-41.....	136,942,076	121,799,903
1941-42.....	170,011,691	126,656,781
1942-43.....	208,794,892	130,863,977
1943-44.....	267,064,593	135,215,326
1944-45.....	285,037,862	142,527,642
1945-46.....	282,610,497	153,815,252
1946-47.....	380,057,125	173,101,153
1947-48.....	557,060,782	224,871,297
July 1948 to May 1949.....	434,523,001	268,558,872

At the end of May 1949, the balance in the retirement account over all expenditures was \$1,692,338,000.

After making this study and knowing that the cost of living had increased tremendously, I did, in the first year that I represented these people in Congress, and on June 6, 1949, introduced an amended Railroad Retirement Act, which was numbered H. R. 5005.

Throughout the balance of 1949-50 during the Eighty-first session of Congress I made many trips to visit and had many conferences with the chairman and other members of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, that has the right, power, and jurisdiction to hold hearings upon this subject, but during the Eighty-first Congress, of which I was a Member, we were not able to have hearings and bring out a bill.

When the people of my district saw fit to reelect me to the present Congress, the Eighty-second Congress, I made a further study of the money that has been accumulating in this railroad-retirement fund and I found that these following additional funds had accumulated since I introduced H. R. 5005 in June 1949. In the year 1948-49 there was collected \$563,832,724. There was paid out during this period, \$283,052,033.

During the 1949-50 fiscal year, there was collected \$550,173,200 and there was only paid out during this period \$301,452,273.

And in the last half of 1950, from July to December, there was collected \$282,895,350, and there was paid out \$156,777,765.

It will be noted that in recent years this fund has been increasing at the rate of more than \$200,000,000 per year over all expenditures.

The balance remaining in the fund on December 31, 1950, was \$2,369,008,240.

Being fully aware of the tremendous needs for additional benefits through this fund to the railroad men and women who had already retired and those would retire in the future, I made another study to get up some facts on the increased cost of living since there was any material increase in payment of benefits from this fund. Beginning back in the year 1937, when the Railroad Retirement Act first became a law, I place before my colleagues an index showing the increase in the price of the essential things that every family has to have. I

am indebted to our colleague, Hon. JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, for this table and index:

Price index

	1937	1948	Nov. 15, 1950
Food.....	105.3	210.2	209.5
Apparel.....	102.8	108.0	105.0
Rent.....	100.9	117.4	125.4
Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration.....	100.2	133.9	143.7
Household furnishings.....	104.3	196.8	202.3
Miscellaneous.....	101.0	149.9	160.5
All items.....	102.7	171.2	175.6

Armed with these facts and early in the present session of Congress, I introduced another bill seeking to reenact and to amend the Railroad Retirement Act, which is H. R. 2533, and was introduced by me on February 8, 1951.

It is my opinion that the great Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives is made up of sincere and learned members from both the Republican and Democratic side of the House. I do believe that they are deeply concerned and interested in bringing before this Congress the very best bill that the facts and circumstance and the solvency of the fund will permit.

After I introduced the above referred to bill I talked to a great many other Congressmen, and I visited and talked with the Members who served upon this great Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee. I found that there was keen interest in beneficial amendments, insofar as the strength of the fund would allow, and finally it was the decision of this committee to open hearings and to hear evidence on this vital subject and to my keen satisfaction this committee began to hold hearings on bills to amend and improve the Railroad Retirement Act on Monday morning, May 14, 1951.

The chairman and other members of this committee knew that I had a very large number of railroad men in my district, and they knew that I was vitally concerned with a bill to improve this law.

When this committee met in their very large and beautiful committee room, that is much larger than most circuit courtrooms in my home district, I went down before this committee, and I was shown the courtesy by the chairman and other members of the committee on both sides of being allowed to speak to this committee on the vital necessity of bringing out a new and improved Railroad Retirement Act. This committee room was packed with representatives of the great brotherhood organizations of America and quite a few Congressmen, who represented, as I do, large numbers of railroad men and women, and it was with a great deal of pleasure and satisfaction when I was called upon to give my ideas to this committee there, early in the hearings, and, in fact, being the second man that was allowed to speak.

I do know that this committee has for more than a month now been hearing evidence and getting every pertinent fact possible looking toward bringing out the best bill that the financial strength of the present fund will permit.

The bill which I have introduced provides for a straight 25-percent increase in pensions and annuities to men and women who have retired and to those that will retire in the future, and it provides for increased protection and payments to the widows and dependent children of deceased railroad employees.

This committee has had the benefit of many scholars, students, accountants, and statisticians that have given much time to a study of the financial strength of this fund and the future payments that may be made from it. They are very seriously considering two plans, as I understand it. It seems to be the thought of many good men that are interested in this question that we may not be able to increase the payments as much as my bill provides, namely 25 percent, and the committee has made an exhaustive study of this question, and it appears that they are very seriously considering two plans—and maybe more—one of these plans would increase the payment to a retired annuitant by approximately 14 percent, and this plan would give in addition thereto considerable increases to the widow of a deceased employee and would also increase the benefits to dependent children.

The other plan being considered would give a 16-percent increase in the annuity and pension to retired employees only, but as I understand it, it does not provide for any increase for widows, except in a few cases.

I have received hundreds of letters from thoughtful, interested, sensible railroad men in my own district. I believe most of these letters mention the fact that they would like to have more protection for their widows in case they should die. My bill provides for this, and it provides for many improvements.

Considering the fact that the present Congress must pass upon many bills of Nation-wide importance and many that affect the entire world, in our efforts to build up the defenses of this country and to secure it against the onward rush of the Communist dictators, it is perfectly apparent to me that if we secure the passage of a good, beneficial railroad retirement act at the present session of Congress, we shall all be required to work together, get this bill out of committee as soon as possible, and seek an opportunity to bring it before the membership of the Congress for public debate.

I think I know, from talking with members of this fine committee, that they are bending every effort to do just that thing, and it is my confident hope that they will report a bill out in the very near future, and I call upon my colleagues in the Congress to acquaint themselves with the great need for improving the annuities, pensions, and payments under the Railroad Retirement Act, so that when this bill is brought before us for debate that we can discuss it fully, debate the various provisions and amendments and arrive at a decision that will give to the people whom we represent the very best increases possible, yet at the same time making sure that we leave this fund solvent and strong.

I urge all Members of Congress to make a sincere study of this question and to be ready to participate in the debates on this bill and to vote wisely and conscientiously upon a greatly improved and expanded railroad retirement bill.

Mr. DELANEY. Mr. Speaker, there being no further requests for time, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2321) to protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of fur products and furs.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 2321, with Mr. THOMPSON of Texas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute.

Mr. Chairman, as has been indicated, the bill we bring before the committee today is not strange, new, and different legislation. We have had this bill before us at least twice before. This kind of legislation is not without precedent, insofar as the action of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce is concerned. Several years ago we passed the wool labeling bill, which did in regard to wool and woolen products substantially what this bill does in regard to fur.

We had much testimony in two preceding Congresses before we brought the bill to the floor. In order to be fair and in order to give everybody an opportunity to be heard who wished to be heard, we again held hearings on this legislation this session. As has been indicated, after hearing the considerable testimony for a third time, the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce unanimously reported this bill. Its purpose simply is to give to the consuming public that purchase furs the opportunity to know what they are buying.

Our colleague on the committee, one who has worked on this subject from the beginning and who is the author of the bill, is a real authority, in my opinion, on the problems that are involved. It is not my purpose to take any more time, because I know that the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] will give a very ample explanation of the provisions of the bill.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes, and ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, as those who have previously spoken on the bill and who have given you a general outline

of it have said, it is true that this legislation is patterned after the so-called truth-in-wool bill which was passed in 1939 by this Congress.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

The fur-labeling bill was introduced by me in the Eightieth Congress—H. R. 3734. Hearings were held on this bill by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce on April 6 and 7, 1948. The bill was reported favorably with amendments by the committee, but in the rush of the close of the session, it was not possible to obtain passage.

During the Eighty-first Congress, new fur labeling bills were introduced by Mr. Sadowski and myself. Hearings were held on these two bills by the committee on May 11, 12, and 13, 1949. As a result of these hearings, a clean bill—H. R. 5187—was introduced by me. It was reported favorably by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce—House Report No. 919, Eighty-first Congress. H. R. 5187 passed the House on July 14, 1949. Hearings were held in the Senate on this, and it was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. No legislative action was taken thereafter.

The present legislation was reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House, and a rule was granted last week by the Rules Committee. The above history shows the action of the committees in reporting the legislation, and in the instance of the last session of Congress when the legislation was debated and passed out of committee, shows the action of the House of Representatives was unanimous in favor of this legislation.

I realize that the older members of the committee are fully familiar with the bill which has been twice unanimously reported out of this committee, and as the chairman has indicated, it passed the House and a similar intended bill has already been reported out of the Senate Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate that the will of the committee will be worked out upon whatever type of legislation I am urging the passage of.

H. R. 2321 is the identical bill reported out of this committee which was given a rule unanimously by the Rules Committee and passed the House after a full debate in the Eighty-first Congress, without any dissenting votes.

I believe there were two small, clarifying amendments included in that legislation which were adopted upon the floor of the House, one by my colleague Mr. Wilson, of Oklahoma, and one by myself, which amendments appear in the bill.

The bill is primarily designed, Mr. Chairman, to protect consumers from the practice of at least part of the fur trade, of using false or misleading statements in advertisements, of foreign animal names and glamorous, fictitious names for furs and fur products.

Furs are particularly susceptible to dyeing and processing, which tends to change their appearance. The manufacturing industry—and it is a compliment to them—are so successful that

they can dye, color, and change a fur, such as rabbit fur, to resemble a far more expensive fur. This imitation, coupled with misleading and flamboyant statements in advertising, makes it easily possible for the purchasing public to be misled and deceived.

In hearings before the committee, a great deal of testimony was received on these abuses. The record of the House hearings speaks for itself, but I should like to give you a few examples of names under which rabbit coats have been sold to the public.

Beaverett. There is no such animal. But the name is very close to beaver, and the purchaser might well believe he was getting some kind of a beaver's relative, when it is actually rabbit.

Ermiline. There is no such animal in existence, but the name is suggestive of ermine, which is an expensive fur. An ignorant purchaser might think he is buying ermine when he is buying ermiline.

Lapin is the name of another fur coat. That is the French name for rabbit.

Other names are Hudseal, mink coney, and sealine. All of them are rabbit furs.

Muskrat has been described as Hudson seal, diver sable, and water mink.

I could go on for a long time. Any of the Members who are interested in additional examples might have a look at the list of them set forth on page 70 of the hearings in the House. This list gives the designations used, the correct name of the fur, and the name and date of the publications in which the advertiser used such designation.

Filed in the committee there are a number of photostatic copies of original advertisements taken from all over the country with these flamboyant, misleading, and deceptive terms in the advertising.

The Federal Trade Commission has endeavored to correct some of these practices. However, these practices are so widespread that enforcement by the Federal Trade Commission, through its normal processes, is exceedingly difficult. Furthermore, such practices are engaged in frequently by retailers, who are beyond the reach of the Commission because they are engaged in intrastate rather than interstate commerce. Therefore, specific legislation on this subject is considered necessary.

The remedy suggested in this bill is the mandatory invoicing of furs and the mandatory labeling of fur products moving in interstate or foreign commerce under the usual name of the animal that produced the fur.

Let me say, Mr. Chairman, in that connection there were two changes, I believe, which were made by the House committee. The original bill which was introduced—and there were several—it has been written and rewritten in an attempt to meet some of the legitimate claims of the industry.

I want to say that we had a provision in there which provided that if the fur product was made from a foreign animal the label should show that. The other provision was that if it was changed and given some fictitious name to represent some other animal than it was that it

should show that it was processed to imitate.

The subcommittee and the Eighty-first Congress adopted the language "proceed to simulate." Now, the industry probably felt that "imitate" was a stigma. The committee went along with the subcommittee and agreed with them.

I am not arguing particularly about that, but I do feel that with reference to the provision as to whether it was made of a foreign fur should still be in the law. But it was not in the bill as reported by the subcommittee of either committee.

In addition, the label or advertisement is to set forth other information vital to the consumer, such as, first, whether the garment contains used fur; second, whether the fur is dyed or bleached; and, third, whether the product is composed of waste fur or other inferior parts of the pelt.

There is an excellent precedent for the kind of informative labeling proposed in this bill. As some of the Members may well recall, in 1939 Congress passed the Wool Products Labeling Act. This act, which was reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, requires disclosure of the wool contents of a fabric or article. The act is also known as the Truth in Fabric Act.

The Wool and Products Labeling Act, while vigorously opposed at the time by many segments of the trade, is today recognized as an outstanding piece of consumers' protective legislation.

The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and the House of Representatives have indicated that they feel that similar protection is required for the purchasers of furs and fur products.

In other words, Mr. Chairman, I do not think there is a single person today who raises his voice and says that the Wool Products Labeling Act should be changed or repealed or modified one iota.

Now, if that is the truth-in-wool act, then this should be known as the truth-in-fur act, because it has identically the same purpose as the Wool Labeling Act.

The fur-products labeling bill, like the Wool Products Labeling Act, would be administered by the Federal Trade Commission. The enforcement provisions of the fur-labeling bill closely follow those of the Wool Products Labeling Act.

The Commission may issue cease-and-desist orders and, wherever necessary, may report to condemnation and injunctive proceedings. A criminal penalty is also provided for willful violations of the provisions of the act.

Of course, Mr. Chairman, that has to be reported to the Attorney General for action.

The bill further directs the Federal Trade Commission to set up a register of names to be known as the "fur-products name guide." This guide would set forth the true English names of fur-bearing animals, or, in the absence of such a name, the name by which such animal can be properly identified in the United States. In order to correctly describe on the label or in the advertisement the name of the animal that produced the fur, the manufacturer would have to use the name set forth

for such animal in the fur-products name guide.

The use of the name of an animal other than the animal that produced the fur is allowed only if the name of such animal is preceded by the words "processed to simulate." This may sound complicated. However, it is quite simple.

A bad practice has grown up in the fur industry of advertising muskrats, for example, as mink-blended muskrat. Of course, they cannot blend two different types of furs. That cannot be done, as I understand it from the gentlemen who are experts on this matter, but what they are doing is to give it, of course, the connotation of adjacently mink blended so as to create the impression that it is mink, at least partly mink. What that conveys to the consumer, I am not quite sure. I am reasonably sure, however, that it is, to say the least, confusing to the consumer.

If the bill is enacted, such muskrat coat would either have to be advertised and labeled purely and simply as a muskrat coat or, if the manufacturer or retailer insists on using the word "mink" in connection with muskrat, he would have to advertise or label the coat as "muskrat processed to simulate mink." In this way, the consumer will be absolutely certain as to what he is getting.

To summarize this all briefly:

The abuses which this bill aims to cure are very widespread. Attempts to eliminate these abuses under the Federal Trade Commission Act itself have failed. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House was unanimous in the belief that legislation is required to protect consumers of furs and fur products, and that in this case the pattern set so successfully by the Wool Products Labeling Act should be followed.

The effect of this bill will be to require honest, fair labeling, and honest advertising, and will afford protection of a very substantial character, not only to the buying public but also to the industry and trades engaged in the fur business.

Certainly I would be the first to state that many of those engaged in this industry are honorable, high-type people. There is also the other type who are out to deceive the public and to mislead them. This legislation is imperative to make it possible to adequately reach the evils in question.

I am reliably informed by some of the expert processors that even many of the buyers and operators of high-class stores themselves are inexpert in judging furs which are sold to them, which means that these honorable dealers are the victims of fraud which they innocently pass on to the general public.

As one instance of that, Mr. Chairman, the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD will show one of the Members of Congress during the debate on this bill told of going and buying what he thought was an ermine coat. When he had it a few days, of course, or a short time, he realized that it was not a fur coat. It was rabbit, and the merchant who sold it to him was just as much deceived as was the gentleman who bought the coat.

The practice of taking some cheap fur and giving it a high-sounding name, implying that it comes from some northern climate, and with flamboyant titles which indicate that the fur is something which it is not, is the rankest kind of fraud.

People generally have the impression that the better furs come from the northern climates. That is not necessarily true. Excellent furs are produced in the southern climates, such as Louisiana, Maryland, and Virginia.

It is also true that many furs are advertised as coming from some foreign land and are sold on the basis that they are long-wearing and a very fine fur, when, as a matter of fact, some of these highly advertised fur coats are not as long-wearing as some of the furs produced in this country.

I am particularly thinking, Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, of the muskrat coat. The muskrat coat is probably, as I understand from the fur industry, as fine a product for the money as a person could buy, for both wearing ability and wearing qualities, and colors.

The industry itself has many problems, and this bill has been written and rewritten in order to remove what would be an undue harassment to the industry.

As an illustration, I am reliably informed that one of the representatives of a large fur-manufacturing group in the city of New York had appealed for advice to the Federal Trade Commission, dealing with the action of certain buyers, who after negotiating for the purchase of a number of fur coats made of wombat, which is a sort of ground squirrel, insisted that the coats be invoiced to them as Russian weasel instead of wombat, and would not take the coats unless they were so invoiced by these dealers. Now, Russian weasel would be a false name, as these other animals are a type of ground squirrel and are not of the weasel family and, further, are not as valuable or as long-wearing fur. From this you can see what the decent industry is up against in these negotiations in the give-and-take of the fur trade.

Now, I realize that many of these gentlemen who are here opposing this bill have continuously opposed it from the first hearing on to the last. I presume they will continue to oppose it. Personally, I have tried to meet with the industry whenever they have asked for it. I have tried to work these matters out to have a fair and a good bill.

These gentlemen will claim that there is no consumer demand for this type of legislation. Now, I have quite a file of letters, and I should like to read into the RECORD two letters which I have received, Mr. Chairman, which are illustrative of the need of this type of legislation.

The first one is a letter which I received shortly after this bill passed the House, from New Orleans, La. I inserted it in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, volume 95, part 15, at page A4601. It reads as follows:

Congressman O'HARA, of Minnesota.

DEAR SIR: Enclosed is a page of the Louisiana Retailers' Bulletin which you will be

interested in reading. It represents the opinion of one man.

Thousands of retailers are in favor of your bill to require more labeling of furs.

Customers, as you probably know, have been getting gypped for years by the crooks in the fur business. In the trade they say: "It is a skin game in more ways than one."

The hundreds of prosecutions in the files of the Federal Trade Commission will show how necessary your bill is.

You know that there are more than 150 trade names for rabbit skin alone, including Baltic Lion. Women absolutely do not know what these trade names mean. They do not know that Chinese wool, for example, is plain old dog.

Not one woman in a thousand knows that a marmink is a ground hog dyed to look like a mink. Northern seal, I know has frequently been sold as genuine seal, although it is clipped rabbit dyed black.

The very best of luck to you, and God bless you for introducing that bill. The public will be grateful.

Mr. Chairman, another type of letter which I received is the following: It is dated August 15, 1948, and is from Cicero, Ill.:

DEAR MR. O'HARA: I have just finished reading your article in the August issue of the American magazine, and I wish I would have known some of the things I read there 3½ years ago.

When I was 18, I managed to save \$350 to buy my first fur coat. It was in August. When I passed this fur store in the neighborhood, I saw this beautiful gray fur coat in the window. That was my coat. Everyone that passed stopped and looked and admired it. I went in and tried it on, and it looked even more beautiful on, and it was just \$300.

These people did seem quite anxious to sell the coat. At the time I thought they only realized my enthusiasm and wanted me to be happy. They assured me I would never see another fur coat like it, which was true. I never saw another one there except in this store. Well, I got my coat around Christmas, and I was so happy with it until I noticed every time I moved it the fur flew out all round like a cloud of smoke. Soon little bald spots appeared. I called up the store salesman, and he reassured me all new fur coats did that, and they would fix it with the first cleaning.

I guess I forgot to mention my coat is a chinchilla, or Russian lamb, or supposed to be.

Well, then, I was satisfied for a while. This loosening of fur kept on, and then the coat got such an awful odor it was unbearable. People would look at me and actually move away in the theater. My entire closet was unbearable, and other clothing acquired the odor.

When I was disgusted and took the coat back, he told me that all coats smelled like that, and would not give me any satisfaction. Finally, after enough complaint, he said he would have a new coat made for me, but the same kind, which he did.

This lasted just 3 weeks when the same thing happened, only in this coat the fur turned a sick-green color. He would no longer have anything more to do with me and told me I spilled something on the coat to make it green. Here I am stuck with this coat. When I went to have it put in storage, no one would accept it or clean it because of the condition, odor, and color. I don't know when I will ever be able to afford another fur coat; but believe me, when I do, I will investigate the people I buy from first.

Mr. O'HARA, if there is anything you could do to save people from having this happen, I think it would be the most wonderful thing in the world.

Mr. Chairman, with most people who go to buy a fur coat, whether it is the chairman of this committee or myself, or some poor girl who has probably cheated herself out of the necessary food to buy the garment which she wants—and, of course, a fur coat is as much desired, I presume, by a girl or a young woman or a woman as to us, as a young man, an automobile was—they are both major investments.

The public knows nothing about these furs. I would not any more pretend to know what a fur coat was made of, without some expert to advise me—I would have to depend on them; and the average person is the same way; they know nothing about furs.

As a result—and I say this with all deference to the decent, honest people who are in the fur industry, who tell you exactly what you are getting, approximately how long it will wear, and how to take care of it, as compared with the other element who are in a racket—they are trying to cheat and take the public, and have done a beautiful job of it for a number of years. And I think, Mr. Chairman, it is time that the Congress legislate on this, so that it is a protection not only to the public but to the decent people in the industry.

And I should think that some of them would come in and testify—and I am sorry to say that they have not. I have some letters which I might read, from the industry, one or two. They are limited and they say "We need this." I am informed that the decent people in the industry do not want to come up here and testify against some of their brothers in the same industry.

This bill likewise is for consumer protection, and grows out of the fact that because of the rather flamboyant advertising and the treatment by at least part of the industry a great deal is done in the way of fraud and deception on the buying public, the greater part of whom are completely innocent and have no experience in the buying of furs.

It is customary in the use of these terms to describe the fur after it has been processed into something that is of more expensive nature than the animal which is actually used in the coat or fur product that is sold or so as to give the impression either that it comes from the north country, which is supposed to add to the quality of the fur, or that the trade name that is used indicates that it is a product which comes from the north country. As a matter of fact, those who know something about furs know that oftentimes excellent furs of various kinds, such as the Louisiana muskrat, and furs from other animals which are domesticated and raised in some of the southern States, are equally as good furs, and sometimes even better than those from some of the same animals which are reared in the North.

I am not mentioning Louisiana to disturb my friends from that State because I know of their great concern in this matter. But I do want to say this bill deals with a subject on which the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has had full hearings. This year we had four rather full days of hearings.

In the bill which was reported out in the Eighty-first Congress which included the terminology which my friend, the gentleman from Louisiana, is concerned about, the subcommittee included language in an attempt to satisfy the fur manufacturers and processors and those in the retail trade who are opposed to this legislation.

They used the words "processed to simulate." They did that, as some of my colleagues know who served on the subcommittee, in an effort to satisfy the industry. However, there is nothing that will satisfy the industry or at least that part of it that is opposing this legislation. They simply do not want any legislation at all. They frankly admit there is fraud and deception in the selling and advertising of fur products, but they say they hope it will be cleaned up. It has been a long time since they have been hoping that, and now it is the unanimous feeling of the committee that has had extensive and exhaustive hearings on this bill on three occasions that there is nothing left to be done but to legislate in order to protect the public.

I yield to my friend, the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. WILLIS. The gentleman has pointed out the amendment that I referred to a while ago. In the bill which was voted on favorably in the House last year, there was a clause to the effect that a fur could be labeled mink or simulated fox or processed simulated fox, and so on. That simulation or imitation clause which was in the bill last year is quite common, is it not, in the general Pure Food and Drug Act, where for instance such words are used as "extracts" and "flavorings" and "imitation flavoring" and "imitation extracts" and stones imitating diamonds, and so on.

This bill is much more restrictive than any other law on the books with regard to false advertising and is very much more restrictive than the bill acted on last year; is that not so?

Mr. O'HARA. It does eliminate in the invoicing, advertising, and sale the words "processed to simulate." When the bill was before the subcommittee for a hearing during the Eighty-first Congress there was some suggestion about using the word "imitated" or "processed to imitate." The industry has strongly objected to that term so the subcommittee then in an attempt to satisfy those in the industry who objected to it, accepted the language which was suggested by its proponents in the industry and inserted the clause "processed to simulate."

Well, I just do not know how many people would know what "simulate" means. I think the word "imitation" is very plain. But the Federal Trade Commission feels very strongly on that. You can see what would happen if we left this clause in.

The person selling the fur would have to have the word "rabbit" on it, if it was rabbit; and also he would have to put on the label the words "processed to simulate" mink, or muskrat, or whatever it might be. Of course he might have the word "rabbit" in very, very small letters and then this other clause

"processed to simulate" in small letters, and then have the word "mink" or "muskrat" or "raccoon" or whatever it might be in large letters. That would just be opening the door to further deceit and fraud on the public. If it is obvious from the nature of the article that it can be simulated or processed to resemble anything, he still has to call it rabbit, and the lady or gentleman who is buying that particular fur product is going to know that he or she is buying a certain product.

Amazingly, as my friend, the gentleman from Texas, knows, the greatest importation into this country of skins and furs is of rabbit skins, which is a cheap fur subject to processing and it is processed to resemble many of the finer furs, but of course it will not wear nearly as long or last as long as many of the other furs that it is processed to imitate.

I believe the gentleman from Louisiana had some question to ask. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. WILLIS. In this matter of uniformity of language, what about the general law permitting the use of imitation flavoring extracts and other things under the Pure Food and Drug law? For instance, you might have a gelatin imitation of fig preserves imitated to taste like figs, or you might have an imitation strawberry jam that contains a certain part of strawberries, and so on. There is a breaking point and a fair permission to trade fairly by the use of the word "imitation." Let me say, however, that this statute is much broader than what we have on the books under the Pure Food and Drug laws, and those laws have worked out well.

Mr. O'HARA. Under the Pure Food and Drug Act the requirement is that the thing which is being sold, if it is to imitate, has to carry in sufficiently large type the statement that it is an imitation of sugar or whatever product it is, and that is permissible. But they are very strict about it in the way it is sold. I think there is an entirely different situation, let me say to the gentleman from Louisiana, in the matter of furs; I think it is quite obvious when a fur has been treated to imitate something else than it appears so on the surface.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I must yield first to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. LARCADE], who has been on his feet for some time. I will then yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Mr. LARCADE. I wish to ask the gentleman two questions. It may not be generally known that the State of Louisiana is the largest fur-producing State in the Union. I happen to represent the district that produces more furs than any other district in the State of Louisiana, principally muskrat. I know the gentleman from Minnesota knows this, but I should like to ask two questions: First, I want the RECORD to show that this bill is not aimed at the trappers or producers of fur.

Mr. O'HARA. Not at all. It should be most helpful to them.

Mr. LARCADE. That is correct.

Mr. O'HARA. That is correct.

Mr. LARCADE. Second, the domestic industry will be protected under the provisions of this bill against the importation of furs from foreign countries, say from China or Russia.

Mr. O'HARA. No, this bill will not prevent the importation of furs from abroad, but when they are shipped in they must be properly labeled, and if dog is shipped in it must not be labeled Baltic lion, or some other flamboyant attractive name.

Mr. LARCADE. That is what I mean; domestic producers will be protected by the bill to that extent.

Mr. O'HARA. The gentleman is correct; it will protect the fur industry as I hope it will the trappers and fur farmers of the United States.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield.

Mrs. CHURCH. I wish to congratulate the gentleman on his bill and its purpose, but I would like to ask a question. Page 14 (b) (1) reads:

Whenever the Commission has reason to believe that any person is violating or is about to violate sections 3, 6, or 10 (b) of this act.

What is the gentleman's interpretation of the words "about to violate"? How could that fact be arrived at and what would be the penalty?

Mr. O'HARA. I suppose that is where it is obvious to those who are charged with the enforcement of this act that somebody is getting into a situation where they are violating the law. It permits a cease-and-desist order to be obtained by the Federal Trade Commission to prevent the deception upon the public. It was a suggestion, let me say to the gentleman from Illinois, of the Federal Trade Commission itself from their experience in dealing with this subject in the enforcement of the truth-in-wool-labeling bill.

Mrs. CHURCH. Does this bill affect the situation arising from fraudulent advertising?

Mr. O'HARA. Yes.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield.

Mr. BECKWORTH. The Pure Food and Drug Law has been mentioned, and how it works; is it not one of the fundamentals of the Pure Food and Drug Law that insofar as possible the food, for example, must bear the name that will be best understood by the purchasing public?

Mr. O'HARA. That is correct.

Mr. BECKWORTH. So that there can be no deception. I remember very distinctly in regard to the question of trying to rename dry skim milk. One of the important fundamentals that was often made known to our committee was that it must be so labeled that the average person purchasing it would know what he was buying. That is exactly what this legislation has as its purpose, that the purchasing individual may know exactly what he is getting hold of in the way of a skin.

Mr. O'HARA. The gentleman is entirely correct.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. WIER. I want to test my colleague's knowledge of just how far-reaching this bill is, having had some knowledge of the fur business. I want to ask the gentleman if he ever saw a fur coat with a trade label on or advertised for sale as rabbit?

Mr. O'HARA. Let me say to the gentleman in all candor I am not an expert furrier in any sense. I have only had one experience in buying a fur coat, and that was for my wife. I definitely was not interested in buying rabbit, so I cannot say that I ever had any experience in that regard.

Mr. WIER. For the gentleman's information, out of the experience I have had, on the fur market, at least up until the time I came to this body, I know of 14 different trade names out of the fur industry in which the same rabbit would have applied and the price for that finished coat out of the same rabbit varied from \$50 to \$350 by the process of the finishing and the ability to transform that fur into a limitation of about seven animals from the northland.

Now, then, with regard to muskrat that has been mentioned here, in the field of finishing muskrat there is on the fur market today at least eight trade names on finished fur coats and they all come from the same muskrat. The price will vary proportionately, due, of course, to the finishing and the label of the product. I say very sincerely in the interest of people who like to be flashy and dressy and have a well-paid-for coat, that in the fur industry in the main you will find the greatest number of coats sold come from muskrat or rabbit.

Mr. O'HARA. I thank the gentleman and I admit his qualifications as an expert.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. My experience in the fur-coat business is limited, as is that of the gentleman from Minnesota. That rabbit the gentleman from Minnesota has been talking about must have been a big one.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Oregon.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. At several places in the bill the term "advertising" is used, for example on page 5, "Any person introducing, selling, advertising, or offering for sale." Standing by itself I am wondering if it may not be interpreted as applying to the advertising medium? I feel certain that the intent of the committee was not to charge a newspaper or a magazine publisher or a radio station with having knowledge of the product which an advertiser seeks to advertise.

Mr. O'HARA. The legislative intent of this bill is as the gentleman has stated. There is absolutely no intention in this bill to charge responsibility to the advertising medium, whether it be the radio station or newspaper.

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Speaking as a member of the committee and as the

author of the bill, it was never our intention, and it is not the intention of the bill, to refer by using the term "advertising" in the bill to the advertising medium. The responsibility is on the person who seeks to do the advertising and no one else.

Mr. O'HARA. Let me say that it is the intention not in any way in this bill to create any liability against the advertising medium.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. HALE. I wanted to call the attention of the gentleman from Minnesota to the fact that the schedule on page 73 of the hearings shows that dyed rabbit appears under no less than 35 different trade names. So rabbit is the most versatile of all animals.

Mr. O'HARA. I was going to comment on the statement made by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER], that I thought there were nearly 100 of them somewhere in the record. Maybe it was 35.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. After listening to the discussion by the gentleman from Minnesota and also the gentleman from Louisiana as to muskrat and rabbit and the different gradings, can the gentleman give the House any information on the different grades of mink?

Mr. O'HARA. There was a statement made here that I am some sort of an expert. I am not. Of course, in any fur, let me say to the gentleman, one of the most valuable things you have is a good skin. In other words, you might have a poor muskrat skin and it would make a poor muskrat coat, or a poor mink skin and it would make a poor mink coat. The importance lies in the grading.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. NELSON. Is it the gentleman's understanding that section 3 of the bill, on page 4, permits a retailer to remove a manufacturer's label and substitute his own, as long as it is properly marked?

Mr. O'HARA. It is specifically in there for that purpose, and it was one of the principal objections when that provision was not in the bill by the retail level. It is a perfectly good argument, and it is so provided, let me say to my colleague.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. WILLIS. I was on my feet and intended to suggest the same thought as did the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] and the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. WIER], who said that the specie of muskrat might come in four or five different prices, and he said in an undertone as though it was being palmed off. I am sure the gentleman does not so intend. Shoes are made out of cowhide, all of them, or most of them, but they command different prices, as is

also true of mink and ermine, and I hope it was not intended to leave in the record that thought, because the design, the use of the animal, the size, the age, and so on, all these things affect the price. I hope the gentleman will concede that to be so.

Mr. O'HARA. The gentleman is completely right about that.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER].

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this legislation. So far as I have learned from the discussion thus far, there is no real opposition to the fundamental principle of this legislation, namely, that the public should be protected by truth in fur labeling. This bill has had the consideration of two or three Congresses and at one time actually passed the House.

The legislation is not a partisan issue in any sense. It has had exhaustive consideration by the Commerce Committee of the House. I was a member of the subcommittee which considered this legislation. We heard all segments of the industry, the producers, the processors, the manufacturers, and the retailers. saw numerous exhibits of the abuses to which the fur industry is now subject by reason of the fact that there is no limitation apparently, no legal limitation certainly, upon the facts about what the fur coats are made of.

This House would be astounded, even appalled, at some of the misrepresentations which were disclosed before our committee, both in advertising and in labeling. This is, perhaps, not an earth-shaking or destiny-making proposition, but it does do something for one segment of our great economy in this country. It provides that the small minority of those who are engaged in the fur trade shall be brought into line and required to tell the truth as to what their product is. That is the purpose of this legislation.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. The question was asked a moment ago as to whether or not a retailer would have the right to remove a label and substitute one of his own. I believe the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA] said that that was true. Does the gentleman know what part of this bill would authorize the retailer, as he received the product, to remove the label and substitute one of his own, which may in truth or in fact tell what the true contents of that article is?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I think that will be found in subsection (e) on page 5.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. On page 5, subsection (e) states:

Any person introducing, selling, advertising, or offering for sale, in commerce, or processing for commerce, a fur product, may substitute for the label affixed to such product pursuant to section 4 of this act—

Is that the authority the gentleman says gives the retailer the power to take out one label and substitute another?

Mr. DOLLIVER. My answer is in the affirmative, but he must substitute a label which reveals the kind of fur it is.

Mr. O'HARA. If the gentleman will yield, may I suggest to the gentleman that in virtually every case it would be in commerce. I would suggest that the authorization would have to be in commerce.

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I yield to the gentleman from Louisiana.

Mr. WILLIS. What is the effective date of this act? I have in mind the position of dealers who have large stocks of furs, fur parts, and overcoats on hand. Are they going to be subject to the sanctions of this statute?

Mr. DOLLIVER. The effective date is one year after its enactment.

Mr. WILLIS. Suppose one has a stock on hand that is going to last him 5 years. Then is he going to be a law violator, when he bought the merchandise in good faith?

Mr. DOLLIVER. I think our testimony shows that probably 1 year would satisfy the requirements of the trade.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 minute to answer specifically the question of the gentleman from Louisiana. Section 7 provides the Name Guide is brought out in 6 months by the Federal Trade Commission under this bill. Under section 14 the act does not take effect until 1 year after its passage, except for section 7.

Mr. ROGERS of Colorado. If the gentleman will yield, do I correctly understand in connection with the answer that was given a moment ago as to section 3 (e) that this would cover the question of what is in commerce, and that the interpretation the gentleman places upon it is that anything that may have been shipped in commerce and brought to an end you still have jurisdiction over so far as this act is concerned?

Mr. O'HARA. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes of my time to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I yield 1 minute to my colleague from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD].

Mr. CANFIELD. Mr. Chairman, this is a bill to protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of fur products and furs. It is a good bill and I support it. I am certain, however, that the sponsor of the measure and his colleagues on the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce are aware of the fact that there are other articles that are being imported and sold to the public as things they are not.

I have in mind the thousands of foreign sewing machines that are now coming into our country from abroad, sewing machines that are not properly marked as to indicate the country of origin, others that are so marked that the markings can readily be concealed through the placement of other parts or attachments, some whose markings are here covered by plates or labels bearing

well known American names, all calculated to defraud a too-often gullible buyer.

There is domiciled in Passaic, N. J., in my congressional district, a red-blooded veteran of World War II, who has been making his living through a store in which he retails sewing machines of American make. Months ago he sensed the threat to his business and he began a one-man crusade, frequently taking him to Washington and other parts of the country, in an effort to force proper foreign markings on imported machines and to stop fraudulent advertising of the same. He came to me and I had him meet with representatives of the Federal Trade and Tariff Commissions, the Bureau of Customs. He had the goods, the proof, and all who heard him and saw his exhibits, admitted this. Several cases were instituted by Federal Trade and it is now expected final action will be had shortly. Meanwhile, I have introduced a bill which, I hope, will have the early consideration of the committee now bringing the fur measure before us. This would require foreign markings that cannot be concealed by any operations on this side.

Several times during my constituent's crusade, even while he was exercising his American right of petition, he has had phone calls, usually in the nighttime, from unknown parties threatening to blow his brains out if he did not cease mixing in this foreign import business. Nine days ago my constituent was criminally assaulted in his home city shortly after he had closed his store at night. Red pepper was doused into his eyes and he was taken to a local hospital for treatment. Doctors say he will be required to take frequent eye baths and wear dark glasses for many weeks.

The case has given me much concern and while the Federal Bureau of Investigation does not seem to have any jurisdiction I know the Bureau has looked into the case and it is distinctly my intention to bring my constituent before the Senate Crime Committee if there is any more of this hoodlum stuff. It is possible that the committee might find a new type of racket threatening the future of many American businessmen and workers.

I do hope that the committee will give consideration to my bill and the plight of others, manufacturers, retailers, and consumers, injured by these fraudulent and nefarious undertakings.

Mr. WIER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Minnesota yield for a question?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield.

Mr. WIER. I think it ought to be clear to the House that this bill will not entirely eliminate the problem in our major cities, whether it is Milwaukee, Minneapolis, or Omaha, Neb., or Denver, Colo., where there is a manufacturer making the garments within his own shop and selling them on the local market. He is not necessarily covered by this legislation, is he?

Mr. O'HARA. If the fur product itself is raised and processed within the State and is not transported in interstate commerce, the gentleman's comment is correct.

Mr. YATES. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. O'HARA. I yield.

Mr. YATES. I call the gentleman's attention to section (c) appearing on page 12, wherein it is stated:

The Commission is authorized to cause inspections, analyses, tests, and examinations—

In the event some furs are picked up for the purpose of making examination, is the person who owns such furs compensated in any way for them?

Mr. O'HARA. I would think so. I do not think the Government would have any right to confiscate those furs, except under authority of a prosecution. But if it is for the purpose of making tests, certainly they would either have to be returned in substantially the same condition as when they were taken, or there should be a responsibility on the Government to compensate the owner of the furs for the value of them.

Mr. YATES. Is there provision for such reparation in the bill at any point?

Mr. O'HARA. No; there is not.

Mr. YATES. But it is the intention of the committee, in the event that is done and a loss is suffered without fault on the part of the vendor, that proper reparation be made by the Government to the vendor?

Mr. O'HARA. I think that would be no more than absolute simple justice. Reparation should be made.

Mr. YATES. That would be true, as well, with respect to section 9 appearing on page 13, where proceedings are started against furs, condemning such furs, and in the event there is deterioration and a not-guilty verdict is returned, should not the Government compensate for any loss occurring there as well?

Mr. O'HARA. I will say frankly to the gentleman that question did not occur to me or to any member of the committee or any witness that I know of when the matter was under discussion and neither did any of the many witnesses who appeared raise any point as to that so far as I can recall.

Mr. YATES. I was under the impression that furs could deteriorate if not properly stored.

Mr. O'HARA. If they are not properly stored, that is correct.

Mr. YATES. And if the Government did not properly store the furs seized pending adjudication of the case, I wonder what the compensation would be to the person damaged?

Mr. O'HARA. I would assume, in the event there was a prosecution and furs were seized and a not-guilty verdict was returned, or no cease-and-desist order issued, there would certainly be a liability upon the Government for the value of those furs.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I wish to digress just a moment to commend the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. CANFIELD] on bringing to the attention of the Committee here the matter with reference to the importation of sewing machines. I have had similar criticisms, excepting the violence part, which the gentleman mentioned, with

reference to such items as motorcycles. In my opinion certain dealers for American made motorcycles are having a rough time. Unquestionably this influx of products from foreign areas, so that American manufacturers are prevented from selling that which they make, is a dangerous trend at this time and I am certainly glad that the gentleman called the attention of the House to the example which he mentioned.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a brief observation?

Mr. BECKWORTH. I yield.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I have been requested by the ranking member on our side of the committee, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON], who is unavoidably detained in his district today, to express his great interest in this bill, and at the proper time to obtain consent for him to extend his remarks. I am sure the gentleman from Texas knows of the great interest of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON], in this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I have no further requests for time.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired.

The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Fur Products Labeling Act."

SEC. 2. As used in this act—

(a) The term "person" means an individual, partnership, corporation, association, business trust, or any organized group of any of the foregoing.

(b) The term "fur" means any animal skin or part thereof with hair, fleece, or fur fibers attached thereto, either in its raw or processed state, but shall not include such skins as are to be converted into leather or which in processing shall have the hair, fleece, or fur fiber completely removed.

(c) The term "used fur" means fur in any form which has been worn or used by an ultimate consumer.

(d) The term "fur product" means any article of wearing apparel made in whole or in part of fur or used fur; except that such term shall not include such articles as the Commission shall exempt by reason of the relatively small quantity or value of the fur or used fur contained therein.

(e) The term "waste fur" means the ears, throats, or scrap pieces which have been severed from the animal pelt, and shall include mats or plates made therefrom.

(f) The term "invoice" means a written account, memorandum, list, or catalog, which is issued in connection with any commercial dealing in fur products or furs, and describes the particulars of any fur products or furs, transported or delivered to a purchaser, consignee, factor, bailee, correspondent, or agent, or any other person who is engaged in dealing commercially in fur products or furs.

(g) The term "Commission" means the Federal Trade Commission.

(h) The term "Federal Trade Commission Act" means the act entitled "An act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes," approved September 26, 1914, as amended.

(i) The term "Fur Products Name Guide" means the register issued by the Commission pursuant to section 7 of this act.

(j) The term "commerce" means commerce between any State, Territory, or possession of the United States, or the District of Columbia, and any place outside thereof;

or between points within the same State, Territory, or possession, or the District of Columbia, but through any place outside thereof; or within any Territory or possession or the District of Columbia.

(k) The term "United States" means the several States, the District of Columbia, and the Territories and possessions of the United States.

MISBRANDING, FALSE ADVERTISING, AND INVOICING DECLARED UNLAWFUL

SEC. 3. (a) The introduction, or manufacture for introduction, into commerce, or the sale, advertising or offering for sale in commerce, or the transportation or distribution in commerce, of any fur product which is misbranded or falsely or deceptively advertised or invoiced, within the meaning of this act or the rules and regulations prescribed under section 8 (b), is unlawful and shall be an unfair method of competition, and an unfair and deceptive act or practice, in commerce under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(b) The manufacture for sale, sale, advertising, offering for sale, transportation or distribution, of any fur product which is made in whole or in part of fur which has been shipped and received in commerce, and which is misbranded or falsely or deceptively advertised or invoiced, within the meaning of this act or the rules and regulations prescribed under section 8 (b), is unlawful and shall be an unfair method of competition, and an unfair and deceptive act or practice, in commerce under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(c) The introduction into commerce, or the sale, advertising or offering for sale in commerce, or the transportation or distribution in commerce, of any fur which is falsely or deceptively advertised or falsely or deceptively invoiced, within the meaning of this act or the rules and regulations prescribed under section 8 (b), is unlawful and shall be an unfair method of competition, and an unfair and deceptive act or practice, in commerce under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(d) Except as provided in subsection (e) of this section, it shall be unlawful to remove or mutilate, or cause or participate in the removal or mutilation of, prior to the time any fur product is sold and delivered to the ultimate consumer, any label required by this act to be affixed to such fur product, and any person violating this subsection is guilty of an unfair method of competition, and an unfair or deceptive act or practice, in commerce under the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(e) Any person introducing, selling, advertising, or offering for sale, in commerce, or processing for commerce, a fur product, may substitute for the label affixed to such product pursuant to section 4 of this act, a label conforming to the requirements of such section, and such label may show in lieu of the name or other identification shown pursuant to section 4 (2) (E) on the label so removed, the name or other identification of the person making the substitution. Any person substituting a label shall keep such records as will show the information set forth on the label that he removed and the name or names of the person or persons from whom such fur product was received.

(f) Subsections (a), (b), and (c) of this section shall not apply to any common carrier, or contract carrier in respect of a fur product or fur shipped, transported, or delivered for shipment in commerce in the ordinary course of business.

MISBRANDED FUR PRODUCTS

SEC. 4. For the purposes of this act, a fur product shall be considered to be misbranded—

(1) if it is falsely or deceptively labeled or otherwise falsely or deceptively identified,

or if the label contains any form of misrepresentation or deception, directly or by implication, with respect to such fur product;

(2) if there is not affixed to the fur product a label showing in words and figures plainly legible—

(A) the name or names (as set forth in the Fur Products Name Guide) of the animal or animals that produced the fur, and such qualifying statement as may be required pursuant to section 7 (c) of this act;

(B) that the fur product contains or is composed of used fur, when such is the fact;

(C) that the fur product contains or is composed of bleached, dyed, or otherwise artificially colored fur, when such is the fact;

(D) that the fur product is composed in whole or in substantial part of paws, tails, bellies, or waste fur, when such is the fact;

(E) the name, or other identification issued and registered by the Commission, of one or more of the persons who manufacture such fur product for introduction into commerce, introduce it into commerce, sell it in commerce, advertise or offer it for sale in commerce, or transport or distribute it in commerce;

(3) if the label required by paragraph (2) (A) of this section sets forth the name or names of any animal or animals other than the name or names provided for in such paragraph, unless such name or names are preceded by the words "Processed to simulate" and the fur product has been so processed.

FALSE ADVERTISING AND INVOICING OF FUR PRODUCTS AND FURS

SEC. 5. (a) For the purposes of this act, a fur product or fur shall be considered to be falsely or deceptively advertised if any advertisement, representation, public announcement, or notice which is intended to aid, promote, or assist directly or indirectly in the sale or offering for sale of such fur product or fur—

(1) does not show the name or names (as set forth in the Fur Products Name Guide) of the animal or animals that produced the fur, and such qualifying statement as may be required pursuant to section 7 (c) of this act;

(2) does not show that the fur is used fur or that the fur product contains used fur, when such is the fact;

(3) does not show that the fur product or fur is bleached, dyed, or otherwise artificially colored fur when such is the fact;

(4) does not show that the fur product is composed in whole or in substantial part of paws, tails, bellies, or waste fur, when such is the fact;

(5) contains the name or names of any animal or animals other than the name or names specified in paragraph (1) of this subsection, unless such name or names are preceded by the words "Processed to simulate" and the fur product has been so processed, or contains any form of misrepresentation or deception, directly or by implication, with respect to such fur product or fur.

(b) For the purposes of this act, a fur product or fur shall be considered to be falsely or deceptively invoiced—

(1) if such fur product or fur is not invoiced to show—

(A) the name or names (as set forth in the Fur Products Name Guide) of the animal or animals that produced the fur, and such qualifying statement as may be required pursuant to section 7 (c) of this act;

(B) that the fur product contains or is composed of used fur, when such is the fact;

(C) that the fur product contains or is composed of bleached, dyed, or otherwise artificially colored fur, when such is the fact;

(D) that the fur product is composed in whole or in substantial part of paws, tails, bellies, or waste fur, when such is the fact;

(E) the name and address of the person issuing such invoice;

(2) if such invoice contains the name or names of any animal or animals other than the name or names specified in paragraph (1) (A) of this subsection, unless such name or names are preceded by the words "Processed to simulate" and the fur product has been so processed, or contains any form of misrepresentation or deception, directly or by implication, with respect to such fur product or fur.

EXCLUSION OF MISBRANDED OR FALSELY INVOICED FUR PRODUCTS OR FURS

SEC. 6. (a) Fur products imported into the United States shall be labeled so as not to be misbranded within the meaning of section 4 of this act; and all invoices of fur products and furs required under the Act of June 17, 1930 (ch. 497, title IV, 46 Stat. 719), shall set forth, in addition to the matter therein specified, information conforming with the requirements of section 5 (b) of this act, which information shall be included in the invoices prior to their certification under said act of June 17, 1930.

(b) The falsification of, or failure to set forth, said information in said invoices, or the falsification or perjury of the consignee's declaration provided for in said Act of June 17, 1930, insofar as it relates to said information, shall be an unfair method of competition, and an unfair and deceptive act or practice, in commerce under the Federal Trade Commission Act; and any person who falsifies, or fails to set forth, said information in said invoices, or who falsifies or perjures and consignee's declaration insofar as it relates to said information, may therefore be prohibited by the Commission from importing, or participating in the importation of, any fur products or furs into the United States except upon filing bond with the Secretary of the Treasury in a sum double the value of said fur products and furs, and any duty thereon, conditioned upon compliance with the provisions of this section.

(c) A verified statement from the manufacturer, producer of, or dealer in, imported fur products and furs showing information required under the provisions of this act may be required under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

NAME GUIDE FOR FUR PRODUCTS

SEC. 7. (a) The Commission shall, with the assistance and cooperation of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of the Interior, within 6 months after the date of the enactment of this act, issue, after holding public hearings, a register setting forth the names of hair, fleece, and fur-bearing animals, which shall be known as the Fur Products Name Guide. The names used shall be the true English names for the animals in question, or in the absence of a true English name for an animal, the name by which such animal can be properly identified in the United States.

(b) The Commission may, from time to time, with the assistance and cooperation of the Department of Agriculture and Department of the Interior, after holding public hearings, add to or delete from such register the name of any hair, fleece, or fur-bearing animal.

(c) If the name of an animal (as set forth in the Fur Products Name Guide) connotes a geographical origin or significance other than the true country or place of origin of such animal, the Commission may require whenever such name is used in setting forth the information required by this act, such qualifying statement as it may deem necessary to prevent confusion or deception.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE ACT

SEC. 8. (a) (1) Except as otherwise specifically provided in this act, sections 3, 6, and 10 (b) of this act shall be enforced by the Federal Trade Commission under rules, regulations, and procedure provided for in the Federal Trade Commission Act.

(2) The Commission is authorized and directed to prevent any person from violating the provisions of sections 3, 6, and 10 (b) of this act in the same manner, by the same means, and with the same jurisdiction, powers, and duties as though all applicable terms and provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act were incorporated into and made a part of this act; and any such person violating any provision of section 3, 6, or 10 (b) of this act shall be subject to the penalties and entitled to the privileges and immunities provided in said Federal Trade Commission Act as though the applicable terms and provisions of the said Federal Trade Commission Act were incorporated into and made a part of this act.

(b) The Commission is authorized and directed to prescribe rules and regulations governing the manner and form of disclosing information required by this act, and such further rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for purposes of administration and enforcement of this act.

(c) The Commission is authorized (1) to cause inspections, analyses, tests, and examinations to be made of any fur product or fur subject to this act; and (2) to cooperate, on matters related to the purposes of this act, with any department or agency of the Government; with any State, Territory, or possession, or with the District of Columbia; or with any department, agency, or political subdivision thereof; or with any person.

(d) (1) Every manufacturer or dealer in fur products or furs shall maintain proper records showing the information required by this act with respect to all fur products or furs handled by him, and shall preserve such records for at least 3 years.

(2) The neglect or refusal to maintain and preserve such records is unlawful, and any such manufacturer or dealer who neglects or refuses to maintain and preserve such records shall forfeit to the United States the sum of \$100 for each day of such failure which shall accrue to the United States and be recoverable by a civil action.

CONDEMNATION AND INJUNCTION PROCEEDINGS

SEC. 9. (a) (1) Any fur product or fur shall be liable to be proceeded against in the district court of the United States for the district in which found, and to be seized for confiscation by process of libel for condemnation, if the Commission has reasonable cause to believe such fur product or fur is being manufactured or held for shipment, or shipped, or held for sale or exchange after shipment, in commerce, in violation of the provisions of this act, and if after notice from the Commission the provisions of this act with respect to such fur product or fur are not shown to be complied with. Proceedings in such libel cases shall conform as nearly as may be to suits in rem in admiralty, and may be brought by the Commission.

(2) If such fur products or furs are condemned by the court, they shall be disposed of, in the discretion of the court, by destruction, by sale, by delivery to the owner or claimant thereof upon payment of legal costs and charges and upon execution of good and sufficient bond to the effect that such fur or fur products will not be disposed of until properly marked, advertised, and invoiced as required under the provisions of this act; or by such charitable disposition as the court may deem proper. If such fur or fur products are disposed of by sale, the proceeds, less legal costs and charges, shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States as miscellaneous receipts.

(b) Whenever the Commission has reason to believe that—

(1) any person is violating, or is about to violate, section 3, 6, or 10 (b) of this act; and

(2) it would be to the public interest to enjoin such violation until complaint is is-

sued by the Commission under the Federal Trade Commission Act and such complaint dismissed by the Commission or set aside by the court on review, or until order to cease and desist made thereon by the Commission has become final within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act, the Commission may bring suit in the district court of the United States or in the United States court of any Territory, for the district or Territory in which such person resides or transacts business, to enjoin such violation, and upon proper showing a temporary injunction or restraining order shall be granted without bond.

GUARANTY

SEC. 10. (a) No person shall be guilty under section 3 if he establishes a guaranty received in good faith signed by and containing the name and address of the person residing in the United States by whom the fur product or fur guaranteed was manufactured or from whom it was received, that said fur product is not misbranded or that said fur product or fur is not falsely advertised or invoiced under the provisions of this act. Such guaranty shall be either (1) a separate guaranty specifically designating the fur product or fur guaranteed, in which case it may be on the invoice or other paper relating to such fur product or fur; or (2) a continuing guaranty filed with the Commission applicable to any fur product or fur handled by a guarantor, in such form as the Commission by rules and regulations may prescribe.

(b) It shall be unlawful for any person to furnish, with respect to any fur product or fur, a false guaranty (except a person relying upon a guaranty to the same effect received in good faith signed by and containing the name and address of the person residing in the United States by whom the fur product or fur guaranteed was manufactured or from whom it was received) with reason to believe the fur product or fur falsely guaranteed may be introduced, sold, transported, or distributed in commerce, and any person who violates the provisions of this subsection is guilty of an unfair method of competition, and an unfair or deceptive act or practice, in commerce within the meaning of the Federal Trade Commission Act.

CRIMINAL PENALTY

SEC. 11. (a) Any person who willfully violates section 3, 6, or 10 (b) of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or be imprisoned not more than 1 year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

(b) Whenever the Commission has reason to believe any person is guilty of a misdemeanor under this section, it shall certify all pertinent facts to the Attorney General, whose duty it shall be to cause appropriate proceedings to be brought for the enforcement of the provisions of this section against such person.

APPLICATION OF EXISTING LAWS

SEC. 12. The provisions of this act shall be held to be in addition to, and not in substitution for or limitation of, the provisions of any other act of Congress.

SEPARABILITY OF PROVISIONS

SEC. 13. If any provisions of this act or the application thereof to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the remainder of the act and the application of such provision to any other person or circumstance shall not be affected thereby.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SEC. 14. This act, except section 7, shall take effect 1 year after the date of its enactment.

Mr. BECKWORTH (interrupting the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I

ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered as read, printed in the RECORD, and that the entire bill be open for amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk will report the committee amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 5, line 17, strike out "or" and insert after the words "contract carrier" the following: "or freight forwarder."

Page 7, line 4, after "paragraph" strike out the comma and all that follows down through the words "processed" in line 6.

Page 8, line 6, strike out beginning with the word "unless" down through the comma in line 8.

Page 9, line 9, strike out beginning with the word "unless" down through the comma in line 11.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, I offer a clarifying amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. O'HARA: Page 9, lines 19 and 20, strike out "the act of June 17, 1930 (ch. 497, title IV, 46 Stat. 719)," and insert "title IV of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended"; and in line 24, strike out "said act of June 17, 1930," and insert "the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended"; and on page 10, lines 3 and 4, strike out "said act of June 17, 1930," and insert "the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended."

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Chairman, briefly, this amendment has been suggested by the Legislative Counsel to make more certain to which tariff act the language of the bill refers, and it is for that purpose only that I offer it, as a matter of clarification.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any further amendments? If not, under the rule the Committee rises.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. THOMPSON of Texas, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2321) to protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of fur products and furs, pursuant to House Resolution 256, he reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gros.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. O'HARA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. WOLVERTON] may extend his remarks in the debate on H. R. 2321.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Under the previous order of the House the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS] is recognized for 30 minutes.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE TO REESTABLISH A BIPARTISAN FOREIGN POLICY

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak today of efforts to recapture the bipartisan approach to foreign policy problems of our Nation in a period of great peril. I agree with my friend, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Judd], that it is more important that a policy be right than that it be bipartisan. But it is my conviction that in the year 1951 it is not likely to be right unless it is bipartisan.

Now it is hardly becoming of a Democrat to give advice to his Republican friends, and I do not wish to appear in that role today. If I speak critically of any phase of the Republican position, actual or potential, I would with equal candor speak of my own party's deficiencies. I wish very much to speak without partisanship. I recognize that it would be a mistake to make a fetish of the bipartisan plan for foreign policy, but on the other hand proposals for maximum cooperation between the parties in this period of danger must be received favorably if we are to have an adequate and predictable policy.

The advantages in our political system of having a vigorous majority opposition need not be lost and will be available if the responsible party in power should not meet its obligations acceptably. In a certain sense, the party in power can neither renounce nor share responsibility. It would be contrary to the American system to permit the majority, by sharing decisions, to escape its final responsibility for our foreign policy. At the same time we must distinguish between the execution of a policy which rests exclusively upon the administration and the determination of that policy through consultation and cooperation between the parties. The opposition is entitled to advantages growing out of gross mishandling of a policy's execution by the administration, but the opposition should seek perfection in the policy itself.

Senator Vandenberg is said to have preferred the term "nonpartisan" to "bipartisan." Perhaps he was right, but I use the term "bipartisan" because I believe that the resources to be made available through the facilities of political organizations are essential to an effective foreign policy, and since our very existence may depend on the effectiveness of that policy, we cannot indulge the luxury of ordinary political rivalry. If it is inevitable that foreign policy should become a political issue in 1952 it nevertheless would be ignoble for either party in 1951 to seek an advantage with only Presidential politics in mind.

I am more concerned, Mr. Speaker, about getting the right policy with an emphasis upon its positive phases than in convincing my colleagues on a procedural point, but both procedure and

content are important. Bipartisanship can be negative in character, and negativism would be fatal. Both parties might fail, for example, to use their best efforts before 1952, determining decisions then that should be made now. But this would mean renouncing leadership at a time when the people are eager for leadership, eager even to share new sacrifices if essential for victory and peace.

Mr. Speaker, we must find a way, through our party organizations and every other device of popular government, to end the disunity which threatens our country. I fear that the Congress may be partly responsible for the divisive influences that are powerfully asserting themselves right now and that is my reason for presenting these ideas today. Again, I insist that we do not have to give up the benefits of the two-party system with the wholesome clash of opinion which it permits, but only that it is imperative that we have a new emphasis upon party cooperation in deciding foreign policy questions.

In the critical months just ahead we must avoid exploiting fears, we must dispel them. We must foreswear any advantage from the blunders of the other side—if the blundering is incidental to the pooling of our moral and intellectual resources for saving the Nation. We have moved into an era in which America is inescapably the free world's leader and today we are not spiritually conditioned for this role. We would be equal to it if we matched our tremendous physical and material power with the moral strength that comes with dedication to common ends, if there is team work by both organizations.

Bipartisanship in 1951 must be different from bipartisanship in 1924. Then, the mood of isolationism was upon us. I insert this footnote of political history, Mr. Speaker, primarily to remind my Democratic colleagues that our taunting the Republicans with isolationism is hardly in order. In the twenties the policies of isolationism reflected the official thinking of Democrats as well as Republicans. The 1924 convention in Madison Square Garden approved, not the forward-looking proposal of Newton D. Baker to cooperate with the League of Nations, but the weak and negative position which the isolationists in the party advanced. We must carry our share of the blame for the disasters which followed the retreat from world responsibility in that unhappy decade.

You see, Mr. Speaker, it is only because I believe that much of the confusion in popular thinking today is due to the inability of Congress to maintain bipartisan discussions, that I offer this plea for its recapture. We must not permit one party to become identified with success in Korea, for the suffering that has come from that far-away enterprise touches families of every political affiliation.

Mr. VORYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. VORYS. The gentleman is making a most interesting and important address, as he always does. We all know

him as a sincere and able advocate of the best in bipartisanship. We know that he approaches this problem with idealism and common sense. I wish to point out, however, if the gentleman would permit me, that we have gone further in bipartisan action on foreign policy than possibly meets the eye of the general public, because our accomplishments in this field in this present session of Congress have not been in the realm of controversy but in the realm of bipartisan agreement. If the gentleman would permit, I would like to call his attention to five instances in which a bipartisan, nonpartisan, dualpartisan, patriotic approach to problems dealing with our foreign affairs has been carried out with success in this House.

On January 19 the McCormack-Martin resolution, urging the United Nations to declare Red China an aggressor, was implemented and passed by the joint efforts of the leadership of both parties. The Rogers resolution, urging the United Nations to declare an embargo on Red China, passed under similar auspices, as did the Harris resolution, opposing the seating of Red China in the United Nations. The Ribicoff resolution, declaring our historic friendship for the Russian people, passed under similar auspices; and the India relief bill, after a long and tempestuous prelude, came to the floor and was passed, and the conference report was adopted with the support of the leadership on both sides of the House.

Now, the fact that we did not get into a dreadful argument over all of this has perhaps kept it from the attention of the newspapers and radio commentators, who love to tell about a fight; but I think that the gentleman from Arkansas and the House and the country can look forward with a certain degree of confidence, in view of this record that has already been made, unheralded and unsung, in the Eighty-second Congress.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I am very happy to have that emphasis upon the constructive side of the work of the House. I am sure that the gentleman would not disagree with my main thesis that often the task is made infinitely harder by political speeches and by an accentuating of political differences, and for that reason I am happy to have the high lights of the record that we have already made. I do not want to speak epigrammatically, but it appears to me proper to say what we need more is an atmosphere of good will in which right solutions may be sought. We need that more than the perfect answer on every specific issue. It is the atmosphere that I am directing my remarks toward more than anything else.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. McCORMACK. I simply want to amplify what the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] has said, with which the gentleman from Arkansas agrees. Those five measures, both resolutions and bills, are all indicative of the wide area of agreement that exists in the House. As I have stressed several times on the floor, I think the thing we should stress

is the wide area of agreement that exists, and then concentrate on the honest differences of opinion, what might be called the areas of disagreement, because when we talk about the areas of disagreement we convey to the country the impression that we are in disagreement on everything.

I well know of some of the legislation that the gentleman from Ohio referred to in connection with the collaboration of the leadership on his side, and our unanimous action. I well know of the wheat-for-India bill, and if the gentleman from Arkansas will permit me, I want to pay a special tribute, because I believe in giving credit where credit is due, to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS]. One day I was very much disturbed; I realized that as time went on and time passed, the result of undernourishment and starvation in India would catch up and the newspapers would be filled with deaths, and I was very much disturbed in conscience about the fact that we had not acted upon the bill that had been reported out of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. There was a difference of opinion among members on the question of a grant. That was an honest difference of opinion and I talked with the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] to get his reaction, a sort of survey. I did it in my own individual right. I told him I was not speaking to him as majority leader, but simply as JOHN McCORMACK, simply to get a survey, and I wanted him to understand it from that angle so that he would not get the impression that I was speaking to him in my capacity as majority leader. As the result of that talk there started into operation a chain of events which brought about the grant bill and the successful passage, with bipartisan or nonpartisan or dual support. Whatever you want to call it is immaterial; the fact speaks for itself, and that support resulted in the passage of the bill.

Again, as I say, I like to give credit where credit is due. I want to pay my special tribute to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] not only on the other four but particularly in connection with the wheat-for-India bill.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I am very happy to hear the majority leader speak of his admiration for the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VORYS] and his appreciation of his contribution to our foreign policy. I might insist, however, that it tends to support my feeling that the expression "bipartisan" is more accurate than nonpartisan because in the instances referred to it was responsible party leadership on both sides that effectuated the results. We were not closing our eyes to the existence of the parties.

I thank the gentleman from Massachusetts for his timely remarks.

I was speaking of the fact that it would be very unfortunate if Korean successes should be flavored at all with Democratic prestige. We must not permit that to happen.

Still it could come about that the administration would gain an advantage to which it is not entitled, if unrestrained party warfare continues in certain channels. To make my meaning clear I will

quote one of the saddest things I have heard. One of Mr. Truman's critics, not a Member of the Congress, I am glad to say, once said: "It would just be this administration's luck to have the Korean war wind up victoriously." He implied that he would hate to see that happen. Some of Mr. Truman's partisans are also extremists. They would make a Korean victory the occasion for a Democratic rally.

Some of the things we might do to create a more favorable atmosphere in which to legislate are these:

First. Resolve that we will not permit the issues to be defined in personal terms. Administration adherents must not withhold concessions if General MacArthur is shown to be right, and on the other hand his partisans must make it a little easier for alterations to be made in our policy as events tend to supply answers to some questions. A workable bipartisan procedure would assume that the modifications in policy resulting from events as distinguished from debate would not be charged to political motives and political strategy.

Second. We must accept in the most sportsmanlike way one of the hazards of democratic life, namely, that differences between the parties and conflicts between points of view of the allied nations must be settled right out in the open. We must achieve by democratic means the power of unified effort which the Soviets gain by tyrannical means.

Third. Both sides should agree that the United States will not inaugurate a preventive war and that a world war must be avoided if possible. Both should agree that neither side will exploit fears of a global conflict or of Communist gains through irresponsible use of such terms as appeasement and war mongering.

Applied to specific problems, these mean taking a fresh look at America's policy with reference to China. We do not need to express in formal terms some of the things that we have finally reached agreement on, but it would do a lot of good if we quit talking as if there remains a breach between the parties with reference to Formosa and China's seat in the United Nations. The State Department is somewhat to blame for this collateral quarrel, for its pronouncements have been conflicting. However, on the proposition of holding Formosa and opposing admission of Communist China to the United Nations there is no question as to American official policy. Perhaps feelings have become so irritated that the Republicans find it hard to accept graciously any concessions by the administration, and the Democrats find it politically inexpedient to admit that there are alterations.

We are close enough together on other points of disagreement as to the Far East to suspend debate until 1952. Further recriminations for errors and alleged errors since 1945 can help no one but our enemies now.

And while I am enumerating some weaknesses on the administration side, may I suggest that my Democratic brethren studiously avoid claiming credit for all of the achievements on

the foreign-policy front. We have made tremendous strides toward world stability. We have produced tremendous results in the armament program and production all along the line, and the Democrats are tempted to claim credit as a political party for it, when in all honesty both parties must share it.

And I do not understand, Mr. Speaker, why the Republicans have let us claim credit for it. Perhaps a lingering sense of isolationism by some of their number has produced this timidity. Perhaps a fear that they will lose the chance to pull the Nation back to domestic concerns if the obligations of world leadership prove too much for us has forced them into this position. If I were writing the Republican platform I would have boasted more of the fact that the Marshall plan, for example—one of the pillars in our foreign policy—was produced by a Republican Congress and was made possible only because of the bold and imaginative leadership of Republican-dominated committees at both ends of the Capitol. I would boast of Republican Paul Hoffman's magnificent record as ECA Chief and of the fine work of his Republican successor—William C. Foster. I would have stressed the fact that while the Democratic administration was yielding to the drive for economy in 1948 by trimming from the Air Force appropriations money sorely needed to maintain air superiority, Republican leadership insisted on larger expenditures for this purpose. Here was world-mindedness of an admirable kind.

Let us suspend the political vendettas until 1952. Nothing would thrill the people of America more in the present danger than to find in the speeches we make and in the laws we pass evidence that we sincerely believe that politics stops at the water's edge and that we are supplying leadership, if need be, at the expense of political advantage. An alarming fact about 1951 is that fears are being exploited, that issues are becoming personalized, that we may be withholding the contribution of individuals and of political parties from the total effort required for the protection of the free world.

Finally, Mr. Speaker, it will take the contribution of both parties to bring our national efforts into correct alignment with the military and economic efforts of the other free nations. It is all right for the enemy to know that there are differences between Britain and America as to trade policy, for the problem is complicated and requires discussion; it is all right for the Communists to know that America regards some of Britain's policies with reference to the oil properties of Iran inadequate—if not improper, but it is not all right for us to gloat over these conflicts and to perpetuate them at the expense of developing maximum strength for the free world. We must stand with Britain in the Middle East and elsewhere.

We should ponder the words of Secretary Finletter and General Vandenberg of the Air Force that United States air power cannot retain its deterrent influence or build greater striking power without bases to be supplied by Great

Britain and other allies. Shorn of this aid, we would be immeasurably weaker.

I will be satisfied with the answers that are finally embodied in foreign policy legislation if we operate in an atmosphere of good will, if we make a more vigorous effort to find common ground and to heal the wounds that quarreling has produced. We should not continue to embarrass our Nation's military leadership. General Collins should have been spared embarrassment in stating an honest difference of opinion with General MacArthur which he and others of the Joint Chiefs of Staff entertained over military strategy. He has been forced by questions flavored with politics to offer answers which he fears will disparage General MacArthur's efforts, yet it is his judgment as a military man that General MacArthur's place in history is secure. General Collins believes that General MacArthur's brilliant handling of the Pacific operations in World War II and his administrative successes with one of the toughest assignments one could have, the occupation of Japan, will overshadow any Joint Chief's decisions, though correct ones, overruling General MacArthur's recommendations for the war in Korea.

Unless Congress wants to take over military decisions—and nothing more tragic than this could be imagined—should we not agree that those with whom responsibility rests for military action are as loyal to this Nation's interests as we, and that they conceivably are as wise as we? It is utterly inconsistent with that view to pursue the apparent determination of some to destroy faith in our Joint Chiefs of Staff and to impair their usefulness in the transcendently important role they must continue to occupy.

It is more important, Mr. Speaker, that we attempt in good faith to recapture the atmosphere in which right solutions may be sought, than that we come up with the perfectly correct answers to some of the questions that harass us, questions that will not be answered for a long, long time. Even though the Korean phase of this period of world tension should immediately terminate, we will be struggling with the problem of national security for many years. Surely we can agree that Korea is only one part, although a highly significant part, of a long and difficult world conflict.

Neither must we underestimate our strength. There is no occasion for defeatism. Granting that we of the Congress can ask on the people's part only such faith as our performance here will justify, we can nevertheless place at the top of the list of our national needs this element of restored faith, this spirit of confidence in the righteousness of our cause, and the grandeur of our military victories so far achieved.

Speaking finally as a Democrat and speaking as my Republican friends know I speak—with deep affection and respect and appreciation—is it asking too much that the opposition party help the administration open wide the door for participation in the evolving of our foreign

policy. Perhaps the Republican opposition might specify procedures for achieving a greater degree of consultation and collaboration. If they entertain doubt as to whether their views would be welcomed on the cooperative basis which I believe is possible in 1951, I hope they will tell the Democrats how we can be more effective in getting the doors opened wide for joint decisions.

Since consultation is an essential part of the bipartisan approach, it seems to me that the opposition should repudiate any in their party ranks who object to consultation through fear of responsibility. Presenting a solid front to the world is imperative now and criticism of the administration policy should be offered in a way that does not give aid and comfort to the enemy.

In all fairness, I submit that the opposition cannot afford to ignore the efforts of a few embittered members to exploit disunity and destroy confidence. Even though the temptation to do so is great, since it might appear that the impact of irresponsible condemnation harms only a democratic administration. Damage resulting from irresponsible criticism always includes the legislative, as well as the executive department. As a matter of fact, the greater damage is to the Congress and whatever our part affiliation we owe it to ourselves as legislators to guard jealously the prestige of our branch of the Government.

I know that the Democratic administration has much to answer for—that our record is not perfect. And the 1952 campaign will fully develop our mistakes of judgment, but in 1951 some public services are required that we, the majority, cannot supply. Only the Republicans can deal with the situation I have described. The decision is theirs, of course—not ours, to make. But as one Democrat, I am expressing the hope that they will give us a chance to establish the basis for cooperation. The opportunity offered the minority in this instance is one of the greatest in our history. Only the Republicans can set in motion the ideas that will give full national pride to success in Korea.

It depends, I suppose, upon whether or not we are in agreement on the basic propositions that underlie my comments today that the free world must continue to fight for its survival, and that the United States of America, the free world's leader, must find a way through its responsible party spokesmen, Republican and Democrat, to state its case to the world, and to leave no doubt in the minds of any that regardless of what happens to either political party we will fight it out along these lines. We will oppose aggression; we will not appease; we will stand by the United Nations; we will seek to perfect it; we will use our great resources in all proper ways to help stricken peoples to help themselves; we will deny the inevitability of war—not for propaganda purposes—but with our deep conviction that an honorable peace is obtainable, and we will persistently hold out that hope to the people of the world—convincing them, if possible, that with all our hearts we wish to dwell in peace with other nations. We must include in these resolutions also that we

will not expect our allies to embrace all of our policies and ideas. We will, in other words, not seek to dominate the free world but rather to inspire and strengthen it. Every major action of the Congress of the past few years has been in line with these general tenets. Therefore, both parties having shared in the preparations for this our Nation's grandest service to mankind, let both parties in 1951 give fully of themselves to a policy that will lead ultimately to success and peace.

Mrs. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. I yield to the gentlewoman from Illinois.

Mrs. CHURCH. First may I say to the gentleman from Arkansas that there is no one in whose sincerity and good faith I put more credence. I hope that he will realize that I am speaking in a temperate vein, and also in extreme good faith. As witness of that good faith, let me state that I personally have voted with the gentleman from Arkansas on the five measures which Mr. VOYTS pointed out as a test of bipartisanship, although I would say such votes were a test of good Americanism. However, much as I share the desire for peace; much as I realize our responsibility as a country; much as I most lamentedly decry with the gentleman from Arkansas the need for a strong purpose and direction. I wonder if he would not admit that there is in this country and in this Congress a very honest, intelligent, inspired, and responsible difference of opinion on elements of foreign policy.

I merely rise in this short time to state the wish that on both sides of the House there be expression of opinion only on conviction and certainly not through desire to make political capital; but that there be no hesitation at any time on the part of the minority on any issue to stand on its feet and say: "I cannot agree." I would say further to the gentleman from Arkansas that as a spectator I sat in the gallery during the years of 1935 to 1950 and have been always convinced that if there had been more honest criticism and more outspoken courage during those years, some of the mistakes which we are now rueing might not have come to pass. And so I ask, is there not a phrase "There is more faith in honest doubt?" I would like to be given the benefit of that honest doubt, and in the name of the colleagues who have a lack of faith in the administration and in the foreign policy of the administration, I should have the gentleman from Arkansas know that we consider it a duty to disagree when reason for disagreement rests on principle. I think that he should, and will, grant us that privilege.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, if my time has not expired—

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for one additional minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman may proceed for one additional minute.

There was no objection.

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker, I am very grateful to the gentlewoman from Illinois for what she has said, because I do agree that the Republican Party as the opposition party should not renounce its role of critic. The fact that she and the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. VOYTS] responded in their generous way to my personal attitude, of course, confirms the feeling that it was not too bold on my part to undertake to make these suggestions today. It is a delicate matter, I realize, and I have tried to think in broadest terms in this discussion. Certainly I appreciate the gentlewoman's contribution.

Mr. Speaker, it does finally depend, as I undertook to say in my closing comments, upon our good faith, and while this sounds platitudinous, nevertheless it is true, we must make a more vigorous effort, we on the Democratic side, to open the doors of collaboration and on the Republican side to accentuate and emphasize the positive and constructive side of their criticism. I do hope in this way that we may clarify to some extent the issues shorty to be considered, so fateful in their character.

The SPEAKER. Under previous order of the House, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ARMSTRONG] is recognized for 30 minutes.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE MEMORIAL

Mr. ARMSTRONG. Mr. Speaker, recently one of my colleagues, the gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL], presented a discourse on the floor of the House which to my way of thinking did grave injustice to a fine group of American citizens who are conscientiously trying to do a job which benefits the entire country. I refer to the group of officials and workers who constitute the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial. I do not question the intent of the gentleman who made certain charges about this organization, but I do question the source of his information. I desire to submit to this House some facts to keep the record clear.

The gentleman's remarks indicated that he thought the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial and its leader, Dr. S. J. Phillips, have no standing among colored people of Virginia and the Nation; that Dr. Phillips would personally profit from sale of land to the Government if the Booker T. Washington Hospital should be established; and that the Booker T. Washington Memorial Foundation, entrusted with the sale of the commemorative half dollars as authorized by Congress, has paid out 90 percent of its profits for salaries and only 10 percent for the humanitarian purposes of the foundation.

First, let me say that I have an especial interest in the late great Booker T. Washington, for after intensive research into the life of this noble man at the scene of his great work at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama, I wrote and published a condensed biography of this illustrious educator who "lifted the veil of ignorance from his people."

I have the honor to be a member of the board of trustees of the Booker T. Wash-

ington Memorial Trade School at Roanoke, Va. On last May 16 I delivered the commencement address for this school, helping Dr. Phillips, the president, place diplomas in the hands of the 115 splendid young Negro men and women who were given degrees, many of them with high honors.

Mr. Speaker, the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial was incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Virginia, as a nonprofit organization. Its national program is based on the late Booker T. Washington's philosophy of racial understanding. Its purpose is to establish and conduct practical training centers in agriculture and industry, emphasizing the dignity of labor. Its center is at Roanoke, with other activities near where Booker T. Washington was born a slave in a little cabin on a plantation.

As to the standing of this organization, surely the gentleman from New York would never have called it in question had he been aware of the names of those serving on its board of directors. I hold in my hand a letterhead of the organization, containing those names. I note that among them are such distinguished Members of the other body of this Congress as the Senator from Virginia, Mr. BYRD, and the Senator from Ohio, Mr. TART; a total of 20 distinguished Members of this House including the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SMITH], the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. GARY], the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. HAYS], the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. COOLEY], the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CANNON], and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BAKEWELL]. The list includes also such worthy citizens as Mr. M. W. Clement, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; and Mr. Donald W. Douglas, president of the Douglas Aircraft Co. Surely such names are proof of the high esteem in which the work of this organization is held.

The list of outstanding achievements of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial is impressive. They may be summarized as follows:

First. Numerous projects have been sponsored, of tremendous value in building interracial good will.

Second. Establishment of the trade school, where hundreds of Negro veterans and others are trained as skilled workers to help meet industry's needs.

Third. Transformation of the plantation on which Booker Washington was born into a center of unselfish service, with an investment of \$100,000 in land, equipment, livestock, and so on, all of which is being used to give help and guidance to thousands of Negro farmers and their families.

Fourth. A national program among Negro citizens to combat the insidious propaganda of communism. Such a program as this springs from courage, vision, and unselfish service on the part of the leaders of the organization.

I have personally visited, on several occasions, the headquarters of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial in Franklin County, Va. I

have walked over the memorial grounds, and driven over its farming lands. I have been inside Tuck Hall which is named in honor of Ex-Governor William H. Tuck of the Commonwealth of Virginia. I have looked upon the large brick structure known as Walter B. Hopkins Hall named in honor of Hon. Walter B. Hopkins, a member of the Virginia General Assembly who was the first white man to serve as a trustee of the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial. I have gone all through the memorial's trade school in Roanoke, Va. I have seen hundreds of Negro men being trained in such useful trades as auto mechanics, radio repair, carpentry, and other trades. I have viewed with admiration the beautiful brick chimneys, walks, and driveways, that were being built by students of the Booker T. Washington Memorial Trade School. I had the pleasure of talking to and with those 115 men and women who received trade certificates and diplomas from the School at its recent commencement exercises. I have a copy of the Roanoke Times which carries pictures of the graduates. Would anyone believe that such a reputable newspaper in the memorial's home State and community would send its photographers to make pictures and give all this space if that organization did not have the respect and esteem of the public generally?

As to what Negro citizens think of the birthplace memorial, I quote from a column written by the distinguished journalist, Mary McLeod Bethune, in the Chicago Defender for Saturday, January 13, 1951. Under the title "Ideals of Booker T. Washington Find New Life in Birthplace Memorial," Mrs. Bethune said:

We have never needed more the ideals of Booker Washington, and I was deeply impressed, recently, when I heard of the work being done at the birthplace of this great American, to extend basic, vocational education to the masses of Negro adults in the South.

I knew Dr. Washington intimately. He was a great help and inspiration in my own work. It cheered me to know that a group of loyal, devoted followers of the founder of Tuskegee Institute were making this attempt to carry on his idea. Directing this praiseworthy effort is Sidney J. Phillips, the alert sponsor of the Booker T. Washington Memorial half dollar. I understand that more of these historic coins have been sold than any other commemorative coin issued by the Government.

The Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial group also took the leadership in securing an appropriation of \$150,000 for the purchase of land and the development of the birthplace of Dr. Washington's scientific right arm, Dr. George Washington Carver, at Diamond, Mo. These are real achievements. They represent a sincere effort to keep alive and productive the ideals and teachings of these two great Americans.

What interests me most is the manner in which the memorial has set about achieving its aims. First, it has provided a broad base for public participation. Through a premium-sharing plan in connection with the sale of Booker T. Washington half dollars it offers to churches, clubs, sororities and fraternities, an opportunity to add to their financial reserves, for these historic, commemorative coins are legal tender like all other United States money. The Memorial's proposal to share the 50-cent premium with

organizations seems to me to be both entirely feasible and a fine demonstration of "helpfulness toward others."

In Roanoke, Va., the memorial has begun operation of the largest unsubsidized trade school in the State, for men and women who are not high school or college material. The school has its own special sphere—one greatly neglected—and does not in any way compete with high schools, and State- or church-supported schools of higher learning.

I am told that the aim of the memorial is to reach the unlettered masses who are the habitual inheritors of low-skill, low-wage jobs, raising their educational level to enable them to become competent workers at their occupations. This is a real contribution to our national welfare.

At Booker T. Washington Birthplace, Virginia, the slave cabin in which the great educator was born has been restored. The grounds have been improved, orchards planted. Crops of tobacco, wheat, corn, and sweetpotatoes yield income while furnishing practical training for youthful farmers and providing a demonstration project for the community. A start has been made toward securing pure-bred livestock. The farm is mechanized and is supervised by a competent manager.

Recently, this versatile organization has gone into the marketing of canned foods, with the idea of furnishing fresh vegetables at low prices and giving employment opportunities to hundreds of trained workers, opening up a wide, new field for men and women interested in marketing and selling.

There are so many of us at the bottom of the ladder, and so little provision is being made to build solid rungs for the upward climb of the masses. I heartily approve of the far-sighted work which Mr. Phillips and his associates have begun at the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial at Roanoke. I believe that it merits the earnest support of those who realize the need for meeting the problems of the American masses "back down the line;" the need for extending our help to those who still have those first, difficult rungs to climb.

Who is this Dr. S. J. Phillips, and what is his reputation among our citizens, white and colored alike? Strange as it may seem, I first met Dr. Phillips when he was a little boy, on his father's farm near Pike Road, Ala. As a soldier from Missouri in the First World War, I was stationed at Taylor Field, near Pike Road, for many months of my training. I spoke in a little Negro Baptist Church one Sunday, and there was Phillips, a raw-boned but intelligent youth. I lost track of him for many years, and was delighted to find in my research on Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee, that he had become an honored graduate of Tuskegee Institute, a noted educator, and a true disciple of the founder of the institute. I know that he has given of his time, his energy, his talents, and his very life to furthering the cause of Negro education in the South. As evidence of the esteem in which both Dr. Phillips and the birthplace memorial organization are held, let me quote a letter from the managing editor of that great newspaper, the Pittsburgh Courier, dated October 26, 1950:

DEAR MR. PHILLIPS: Following an exhaustive and thorough study on the part of the Pittsburgh Courier relative to the background, the aims, the future, and the ideals of your association, the Courier has decided to interest itself in your program to the extent of giving you both editorial endorsement and complete news coverage.

We feel that your project is one which should interest every American. We feel that the ideals of the late Booker T. Washington, as expressed in your literature and in the work your organization has done, should merit the whole-hearted support of the entire country and all of the business institutions who believe in the principle of helpfulness toward others.

We are happy to write this letter expressing our approval of both your organization and yourself. As time goes along, we intend to do everything in our power to awaken the interests of those whom we serve in the worthiness of your project, to the extent where they will engage in active participation. Furthermore, we hope to do all in our power to help you move the memorial coins which you will have on hand.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM G. NUNN,
Managing Editor, the Pittsburgh
Courier.

Mr. Speaker, I was greatly disturbed by the implication that Mr. Phillips or the organization he heads might profit personally from the sale of land to the United States Government in the event that the Booker T. Washington Veterans Hospital were authorized by this Congress. I hold in my hand the photostatic copy of a letter from Mr. Cam B. Perdue, commissioner of the revenue of Franklin County, Va., dated at Rocky Mount, Va., June 11, 1951, and sworn to before a notary public. I quote from this letter:

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, Inc., has three tracts or parcels of land in Franklin County, Va., assessed on the books of the office of the commissioner of the revenue in the name of Booker T. Washington Memorial, Inc., as follows:

- (1) A tract of land containing 214 acres.
- (2) A tract of land containing 247 acres.
- (3) A tract of land containing 101 acres.

Each of the above tracts or parcels of land are situate, lying, and being in Gills Creek magisterial district, Franklin County, Va.

This is further to state that S. J. Phillips is not assessed on any real estate or personal property in this county.

Given under my hand this the 11th day of June, 1951.

CAM B. PERDUE,
Commissioner of the Revenue,
Franklin County, Va.

Mr. Speaker, the Seventy-ninth Congress passed legislation authorizing the coinage of 5,000,000 Booker Washington memorial half dollars to help the program of this great organization. The Eighty-first Congress, at the request of this same Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial, authorized the expenditure of \$150,000 to clear the debt on the home at the birthplace of the late George Washington Carver near Diamond, Mo., so that it might become a national shrine. Because of my interest in the education, welfare, and general progress of citizens of the colored race in America, I was invited to speak at the dedication of that shrine. I know that such humanitarian projects as this by the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial are possible because of the receipts from the sale of the memorial half dollars.

The memorial distributes thousands of leaflets in the very splendid campaign it is carrying on to prevent the spread of

communism. For the past 5 years it has carried on year-round good-will-building broadcasts over Station WROV in Roanoke, Va., and WSFA in Montgomery, Ala.—broadcasts which are designed to create greater good will and tolerance among America's people. It has distributed millions of certified plants among farmers of the southland to help farm production; it conducts Booker T. Washington community service clubs in various sections—and any one who takes time to go through the charter which governs these clubs is bound to be deeply impressed by the magnificent job that the memorial is doing to build strong, solid Americans among its people.

As to the charge that the real work of the organization is carried on with only 10 percent of the receipts from the sale of the Booker Washington coins, and that 90 percent goes to salaries, I hold in my hand a copy of a letter from Mr. W. Webb Hamill, certified public accountant, Roanoke, Va., dated June 14, 1951, addressed to Dr. Phillips, in which Mr. Hamill certifies that he compared the salaries and wages paid by the Booker T. Washington Birthplace Memorial working fund during the fiscal years from 1947 to 1950, inclusive, with the revenues received during the same periods of time, and their relationship in terms of percentages was found to be as follows:

Fiscal year ending:	Percentage of salaries and wages to revenue
Nov. 30, 1947.....	10.31
Nov. 30, 1948.....	16.42
Nov. 30, 1949.....	24.96
Nov. 30, 1950.....	21.11

Average for entire period..... 17.17

This figure of 17.17 percent average paid in salaries and wages seems to me to be quite modest, when one contemplates the great amount of office work and travel necessary to conducting the widespread activities of the organization.

Mr. Speaker, I am a Baptist layman, for which I claim no credit, except that I try to take some modest part in religious affairs. Particularly I have been interested in movements of my church to bring about closer and more brotherly relations between people of the white and colored races, so that we may more fully exemplify the spirit of the Christian brotherhood. I hold in my hand a copy of a letter from Mr. Henry A. Boyd, secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board, publishers of literature used widely in our Negro Sunday schools. In this letter, Dr. Boyd says to Dr. Phillips:

I have been especially interested in two phases of your work which I believe can bring gravely needed guidance to our people. One is your Booker T. Washington Community Service Club idea, the other, your efforts to help them to become more efficient workers.

When I pass through a Negro neighborhood in almost any community, I wish that my strength were twice as great, my time half as full, so that I could work with them to help make their surroundings more livable, more conducive to comfort and happiness. Your organization's idea of helping more Negroes to become skilled workers and then teaching them the fundamental principles of living through the Booker T. Wash-

ington Community Service Clubs seems to be the solution of many of our problems. If we can be of any help to you let us know.

I quote also from a letter of Dr. D. V. Jemison, president of the National Baptist Convention, to Dr. Phillips, dated May 2, 1951:

When I read of the splendid response of schools and churches over the Nation in joining with you in paying homage to the birthday of Booker T. Washington, of the Virginia Congressman that took time out of his busy life to dedicate the new building at the birthplace, which will play such a large part in advancing Negro rural life, and the wonderful job that the memorial is doing in helping adult Negroes to find a better way of life through the Booker T. Washington Community Service Clubs and their trade schools—I could not put off writing any longer.

We are rather proud of the fact that the 4,000,000 members of the National Baptist Convention have stood behind you from the beginning. Keep up the good work. Any time we can be of service, just call on us. You are doing a great work for our people.

I quote also from a letter of the Reverend W. H. Jernagin, chairman of the executive committee of the Fraternal Council of Churches in America, with headquarters here in Washington, representing 7,000,000 members of churches of many denominations. Dr. Jernagin said:

Yours is one of the organizations that is endeavoring to do that and all of us can be proud that under your guidance it has developed into the kind of forceful organization that I believe the late Booker T. Washington had in mind when he spoke of a program on which white and Negro people could stand and work together for their mutual welfare.

Mr. Speaker, let me conclude by quoting some words of President Phillips, in the Booker T. Washington Community Service Clubs Manual, which expresses the philosophy of those working in this splendid organization:

We believe that all men must earn for themselves the blessings which they get out of life. We also believe that the finest and best place to start earning these things is in your community. You can help it to be a finer, better community and it can help you to be a better, more useful citizen. If you are willing to work and sacrifice; to be honest, law abiding, and thrifty, you can get many of the things you want right in your own home town.

By working together for the common good you will learn to know and understand your home town people better—and they will understand and appreciate you more.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. YATES asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. YORTY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and to include extraneous matter.

Mr. BARTLETT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. BOYKIN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in three

instances and include articles from Alabama papers.

Mr. RABAUT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. THORNBERRY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from the New York Times magazine, notwithstanding the fact that it will exceed the limit and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$492.

Mr. SMITH of Mississippi asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MILLER of Maryland asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. ANGELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances and include extraneous matter in each.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include a letter from a marine in Korea.

Mr. GAMBLE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in four instances and include editorials and news articles and other extraneous matter.

Mr. WIDNALL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from the New York Herald Tribune of this morning.

Mr. BOW asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mrs. BOLTON asked and was given permission to extend her remarks and include excerpts from the Plain Dealer of Cleveland.

Mr. BAKEWELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Mr. HUNTER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an article from the Fresno Guide.

Mr. GOLDEN asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. BUTLER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks on the bill H. R. 3639.

Mr. VAN ZANDT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. HEBERT asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include several articles written by him.

Mr. GATHINGS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial from the Commercial Appeal of Memphis.

Mr. PRICE asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. MITCHELL asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. JONES of Missouri asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. GRANGER asked and was given permission to extend his remarks.

Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a very fine analysis of the new tax bill by the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include correspondence addressed to him and his comments in reply thereto, notwithstanding the fact that it exceeds the limit and is estimated by the Public Printer to cost \$410.

Mr. HARVEY asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include several editorials.

Mr. REES of Kansas asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include a newspaper article.

Mr. NORBLAD asked and was given permission to extend his remarks in two instances and include extraneous matter.

Mr. BENNETT of Florida asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.

Mr. SADLAK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include an editorial.

Mr. GROSS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks and include extraneous material.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. CHUDOFF (at the request of Mr. PRICE), for Monday and Tuesday, June 18 and 19, on account of official business.

To Mr. HARRISON of Virginia (at the request of Mr. PRIEST) for today, on account of important official business.

To Messrs. TEAGUE and EVINS (at the request of Mr. PRIEST), for Monday, June 18, on account of official business.

To Mr. BREEN (at the request of Mr. PRICE) for an indefinite period on account of illness.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 29 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, June 19, 1951, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

525. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Defense, transmitting a draft of legislation entitled "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Army to convey certain road right-of-way easements in De Kalb and Putnam Counties, Tenn., to the State of Tennessee"; to the Committee on Armed Services.

526. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill for the relief of Samuel A. Wise"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

527. A letter from the Governor of Hawaii, transmitting certified copies of Joint Resolutions 15 and 36 and Acts 255 and 265, enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii in its regular session of 1951; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

528. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting copies of orders of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization granting the application for permanent residence filed by the subjects of such orders, pursuant to section 4 of the Displaced Persons Act of 1948, as amended; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

529. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting copies of orders of the Com-

missioner of Immigration and Naturalization suspending deportation as well as a list of the persons involved, pursuant to the act of Congress approved July 1, 1948 (Public Law 863), amending subsection (c) of section 19 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, as amended (8 U. S. C. 155 (c)); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

530. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a joint resolution adopted by the Legislature of Hawaii during its recent session, relative to amending the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920, as amended; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

531. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a copy of an order of the Acting Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, dated November 16, 1950, authorizing the temporary admission into the United States of displaced persons, who, upon arrival in possession of appropriate immigration visas, are found to be excludable as persons within the classes enumerated in section 1 (2) of the act of October 16, 1918, as amended by section 22 of the Internal Security Act of 1950; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

532. A letter from the Deputy Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, to safeguard the internal security by regulating the discharge of alien seamen in the United States, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

533. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a copy of Report No. 20, pursuant to section 217 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, as amended (Public Law 498, 77th Cong.); to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

534. A letter from the Comptroller General of the United States, transmitting the report on the audit of the financial statements and accounts of the Home Loan Bank Board and the organizations under its supervision, consisting of the 11 Federal home-loan banks, Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, and Home Owners' Loan Corporation, for the year ended June 30, 1950 (H. Doc. No. 169); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments, and ordered to be printed.

535. A letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to declare title to the Chicale Day School site to be vested in the United States in trust for the Pueblo of Isleta"; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

536. A letter from the Secretary, National Security Council, Executive Office of the President, transmitting certain reports as follows: National Security Council Determination No. 1, National Security Council Determination No. 2, and National Security Council Determination No. 3, pursuant to section 1302, Public Law 45 (Third Supplemental Appropriation Act, 1951); to the Committees on Appropriations, Armed Services, and Foreign Affairs.

537. A letter from the Secretary of the Army, transmitting a draft of a bill entitled "A bill for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States, and for other purposes"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McGRATH: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 4496. A bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 582).

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. RODINO: Committee of Conference. H. R. 1424. A bill for the relief of T. L. Morrow (Rept. No. 583). Ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 1087. A bill to amend title 18, section 3618, of the Code of Laws of the United States of America, to empower the courts to remit or mitigate forfeitures; with amendment (Rept. No. 584). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. MORRIS: Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. H. R. 3095. A bill to authorize payment of salaries and expenses of officials of the Klamath Tribe; with amendment (Rept. No. 585). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

Mr. DOUGHTON: Committee on Ways and Means. H. R. 4473. (A bill to provide revenue, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 586)). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. McGRATH:

H. R. 4496. A bill making appropriations for the legislative branch for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LARCADE:

H. R. 4497. A bill to amend the Defense Production Act of 1950 to provide for more effective consultation with interests affected by its administration; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. POLK:

H. R. 4498. A bill to permit the Ohio Society of Washington to erect a shelter house in East Potomac Park, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SASSER:

H. R. 4499. A bill to provide that certain women officers of the Army, Air Force, and Marine Corps shall have the rank of brigadier general and that certain women officers of the Navy shall have the rank of rear admiral; to the Committee on Armed Services.

By Mr. WITTHROW:

H. R. 4500. A bill granting an increase in pension to certain widows and remarried widows of Civil War veterans; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts: Memorial of the General Court of Massachusetts, urging enactment of legislation granting aid to Israel; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to assembly joint resolution No. 38, relating to the reopening of Birmingham General Hospital; to the Committee on Armed Services.

Also, memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to senate resolution No. 310, being opposed to social-security taxes on maids and domestic help, and requesting the Senators and Representatives elected from Texas to use their utmost influence in opposition to said project; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FERNOS-ISERN:

H. R. 4501. A bill for the relief of Maria Teresa Ortega Perez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H. R. 4502. A bill for the relief of Santos Sanabria Alvarez; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 4503. A bill for the relief of Suzanne Marie Schartz; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAHAM:

H. R. 4504. A bill for the relief of Dr. Philip Bloemsmma and Mrs. Joy Roelink Bloemsmma; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HILLINGS:

H. R. 4505. A bill for the relief of Tien Koo Chen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCARTHY:

H. R. 4506. A bill for the relief of Marcel Duvivier; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 4507. A bill for the relief of John J. Braund; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi:

H. R. 4508. A bill for the relief of Dr. Abraham Richard Best; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII,

322. Mr. HESELTON presented a resolution of the General Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts memorializing the Congress of the United States to enact certain legislation granting aid to the Israeli Government; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JUNE 19, 1951

(Legislative day of Thursday, May 17, 1951)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

The Chaplain, Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty and everlasting God, from whom all holy desires, all good counsels, and all just works do proceed: As the torch of a new day lights afresh the path of duty, we bow before Thee in humility and hope. As Thou hast bound together the free peoples of the earth, with all their differing traditions and cultures in a costly struggle to preserve their threatened liberties, hold them together, we beseech Thee, in a stern resolve which can never be broken by any sinister force bent on enslaving the earth.

Hasten, we pray, through us the day of an ampler life for all, when every man shall dwell in safety among his neighbors, free from gnawing want, free from torturing fears, free to speak his thoughts and free to choose his altar of worship. Above all other acclaim or reward in these searching days we crave the assurance of Thy approving voice: "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they

shall be called the children of God." We ask it in the name of the Prince of Peace. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. McFARLAND, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Monday, June 18, 1951, was dispensed with.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had passed, without amendment, the bill (S. 1025) to expand the authority of the Coast Guard to establish, maintain, and operate aids to navigation to include the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

The message notified the Senate that the House having had under consideration the joint resolution of the Senate (S. J. Res. 70) to suspend the application of certain Federal laws with respect to an attorney employed by the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, had rejected the same.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 157. An act to provide transportation on Canadian vessels between Skagway, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, between Haines, Alaska, and other points in Alaska, and between Hyder, Alaska, and other points in Alaska or the continental United States, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation;

H. R. 302. An act to redefine the eligibility requirements for appointment of pharmacists in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans' Administration;

H. R. 1183. An act to authorize the Secretaries of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force, with the approval of the Secretary of Defense, to cause to be published official registers of their respective services;

H. R. 1733. An act to authorize the establishment of the City of Refuge National Historical Park, in the Territory of Hawaii, and for other purposes;

H. R. 2321. An act to protect consumers and others against misbranding, false advertising, and false invoicing of fur products and furs;

H. R. 2995. An act to amend the joint resolution of August 8, 1946, as amended, with respect to appropriations authorized for the conduct of investigations and studies thereunder;

H. R. 3100. An act to repeal the act of August 7, 1939 (53 Stat. 1243; 48 U. S. C., sec. 353);

H. R. 3861. An act to extend to June 30, 1953, the authority of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct home and farm-house loans under title III of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, and for other purposes;

H. R. 3932. An act to provide vocational rehabilitation training for veterans with compensable service-connected disabilities who served on or after June 27, 1950;

H. R. 4000. An act to amend subsection 602 (f) of the National Service Life Insur-